HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 94— BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 22 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
23 Apr.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6th Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 952

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £103
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUMANA ..	8,427
21st ,,	MERKARA ..	8,285

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
28th April	NALDERA ..	For Australia.
7th June	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	at Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
5th July	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
22nd April	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
25th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.
27th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.
27th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Akita Maru ..	3817	7 Apr.	23 Apr.
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 ,,	25 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 ,,	12 May
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 May	28 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 ,,	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6559	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru	11th Apr. 1927	25th Apr 1927
Sumatra Maru	22nd ,, ,,	3rd May ,,
Honolulu Maru	10th May ,,	22nd ,, ,,
Indo Maru	25th ,, ,,	3rd June ,,

For Particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams :
"SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 358.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2.4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No- .....

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains., 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Just 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1927.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46 090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Allen Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow.
A R159

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- Pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, 2911, SARANGPUR, AHMEDABAD.
A R172

WANTED a trained and qualified Tailor and Cutter, for Sanwaldas Sadanlal Khattri School, Moradabad, U. P. Apply to the following stating qualification and pay: B. PRITHVI NATH PLEADER, Joint Secretary of the School.
A 28451

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—HINDU VEGETARIAN Graduate-coach for two Fourth Standerd boys and sister preparing Cambridge Senior. French Essential. Advertiser willing to consider matrimonial proposal on girl's behalf and further education of both abroad if satisfied with applicant. Apply, preferably with photograph Box No. 1955 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R187

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams :—" CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Hedows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

WHITE LEPROSY (Leucoderma) WHITE PATCHES completely cured in a month by our harmless true remedies Electuary for internal use and oil for external if not price refunder, price both together Rs. 7/. TIBBI MEDICAL WORKS No. 3, Darbhanga.
R175

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE ABSOLUTELY FREE!!—Guaranteed Pure KASHI SILK. Particulars against one anna stamp. HAR AND SONS, (Dept. S.), Englishia Line, Benares Cantt.
T R180

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No, 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "GENOA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 21st April, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

PURCHASE OF STERLING IN INDIA BY PUBLIC TENDER.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following communique to the Press:—

In accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, the Government of India have decided to make a trial of the system of purchasing sterling in India by public tender. Tenders will accordingly be received on Wednesday, the 27th April, 1927 for the purchase of immediate telegraphic transfers payable at the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India to the amount of £3,00,000. This and subsequent offers by tender will, until further notice, be regulated by the following conditions :—

(1) Dates of receipts of tenders and the amount up to which the Government of India will be prepared to purchase on each occasion will be announced in the Press and in Notices exhibited at the Local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and the Office of the Imperial Bank of India at Karachi.

(2) Tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. (standard time) on Wednesdays at the following places :—

(i) Office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta.
(ii) Office of the Deputy Controller of the Currency Bombay
(iii) Office of the Accountant General, Madras.
(iv) The Currency Office, Karachi.

Tenders should be enclosed in covers prominently superscribed "**Tender of Sterling.**"

(3) Tenders will be received only from banks, firms, and persons whose names have been placed on the approved list of banks, firms, etc., from whom the Imperial Bank of India may purchase sterling on behalf of Government.

(4) Any tender may be for the whole of the amount shown in the announcement, or for any portion thereof which is a multiple of £1,000 and not less than £10,000. The amount of the tender or tenders submitted by, or on behalf of, any one person, firm, or company, must not in the aggregate exceed the amount shown in the announcement. Tenders which appear to be submitted in direct or indirect infringement of this rule will be rejected.

(5) Tenders need not be made in any prescribed form, but each tender should state the rate of exchange at which the tenderer is prepared to sell the amount for which he tenders therein, or any less amount that may be allotted. The rate of exchange must be expressed in pence, or in pence and a fraction of a penny per rupee; any fraction must either be one-thirty second of a penny or a multiple thereof. No announcement will be made of the minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted.

(6) When a 'pro rate' allotment is made, no telegraphic transfer for an amount less than £5,000 will ordinarily be granted.

(7) On Thursday morning tenderers will be informed whether any allotment has been made to them by the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, the Accountant-General, Madras, or the Currency Officer, Karachi, according as the tenders are made in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or Karachi.

(8) Tenderers will have the option of receiving the rupee equivalent of the amount of their allotment on any day upto and including the Tuesday following receipt of tenders which is not a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(9) Orders authorising the payment of the rupee equivalent of the sterling allotted will be issued by

the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta,
the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay,
the Accountant General, Madras,
the Currency Officer, Karachi.

to the Imperial Bank of India, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, KARACHI.

as soon as the results are communicated to the tenderers.

(10) Payment of the rupee equivalent will be made by the Imperial Bank of India immediately on presentation of a receipt by the tenderer on which is recorded a formal declaration that he has issued telegraphic instructions to his agent in London (whose name must be stated) to pay the sterling immediately to the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India for credit to the Secretary of State for India.

(11) Until further notice no purchases of sterling will be made in the market by the Imperial Bank on behalf of Government on the days on which tenders are received, but on other days purchases will be made in accordance with the existing procedure.

(12) The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting the whole or any part of any tender, and of departing in any respect, without previous notice, from the foregoing terms should circumstances render it expedient.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Controller of the Currency.
The Treasury,
The 20th April, 1927.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 611 of 1927.

NATHANIEL EZEKIEL DIVEKAR, of Bombay, Israelite Inhabitant, residing at Babula Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

VISHNU PANDURANG MAHADIK, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Babulla Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay. .....Defendant.

GEORGE V by the grace of God, etc.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you, the Defendant for an order to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,075 with interest on the sum of Rs. 1,000 at the rate of three rupees per cent. per month from the 16th day of March 1927, till judgment and interest on judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum till pyament and the costs of the suit, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 4th day of May 1927, at eleven o'clock, standard time, in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate, duly instructed by an attorney of this Court, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on that day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 23rd day of March 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 23rd day of March, 1927.

Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA AND MAZAGONWALLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
28472

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KESHAV SHRIDHAR GOKHALE, a compositor in the Bombay Vaibhav Press, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Pendse Wadi, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, a widower ..... Deceased.

GOVIND SADASHIV GOKHALE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk to the Government Central Press, Bombay, the Sole Executor named in the last Will and Testament of Keshav Shridhar Gokhale, the abovenamed deceased, residing at Nene's Chawl, Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay foresaid this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

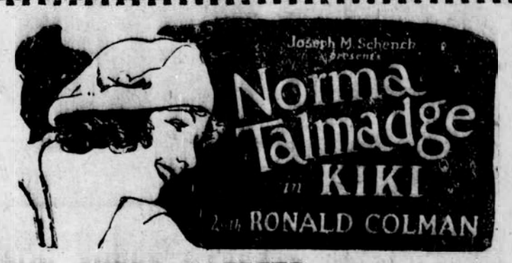
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 8th day of April, 1927.
Messrs. MANILAL KHER & SEQUEIRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28473

SAVE YOUR :: :: :: Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Sydenham, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS



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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

ALL persons claiming to be creditors of our client Mr. DAMODAR SHRINIVAS BARVE, lately owner of Race Horses, are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned, giving full particulars thereof and the nature of the securities if any held by them, within a fortnight from the date hereof.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1927.

VACHHA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Damodar Shrinivas Barve,
Yusuf Building,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
28474

BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
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THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
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SHIV DATTA.
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Eastern Bank, Ltd
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Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders	£1,000,000

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L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 21.

Yesterday London market closed 1/16d lower both for spot and Forward Contracts. America closed unchanged at 56/12. Shanghai Exchange was reported firm at 2-6-15. The Silver market opened to-day for Chaitra delivery at Rs. 59/14 and advanced to 60/4 on buying by local operators. The market closed quiet as under:—

Spot Silver	60	0	0
Chaitra	60	0	0
Vaishakh	60	1	0

GOLD.

Bombay, April 21.

Owing to the Government notification of receiving tenders for £300,000/- on every Wednesday, the Exchange ruled easy with firm effect in the price of gold in the local Market. The market opened firm at Rs. 21-10-3 and declined to 21-9-9 on offerings. The closing prices remained steady as under:—

Bar Gold spot	21	10	3
Chaitra	21	10	3
Vaishakh	21	10	3

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 21.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 13|16.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 27|32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 27|32
Bank's selling D D 1|5 7|8.
Bank's buying 3 M-st D A 1|6 1|8.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 29|32
Bank's buying D D 1|5 15|16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M-st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134.
Bank's buying 60 D-st D P Rs. 130.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 138 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 123.98.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 96.45.
London—Berlin Marks 20.99.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 21.

Three months London discounts 4-1/8 p.c.
Six months London Discounts 4-5/32 p.c.
Money call 6-1/2 per cent.
One months 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 4-3/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate.
Imperial Bank of India.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-7/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-1/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-5/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.49
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.14-1/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	27.57
T.T. Milan on London	Unquoted.
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.01
T.T. London on Prague	164.00

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 20

Demand Bills	485.31

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 21.

The Market has ruled steady and the prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels both in respect of ready and forward positions.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

PER CWT.

Ready Rs. 16/6.
Transhipment Rs. 11/8 F. B. H.
Shipt. March Sh. 16/10 F. B. H.
Shipt. June Sh. 16/8 F. B. H.
Shipt. July-Auggust Sh. 16/5 F. B. H.
Ship Octo-Nov.Dec. St. 16/8 F. B. H.
JAMNAGAR CI. I. F.:
Shipt. March 17/2. F. B. H.
Shipt. April 17/2. F. B. H.
B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—
Ship March St. 16/10 F. B. H.
Ready Rs. 16/8 F. B. H.
TONE: Steady but Quiet.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 20.

SILVER—Market Quietly Steady
Spot 26-3/16
Forward 26-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 20.

Gold Fine, per oz. £4-4-10-1/4

COFFEE.

New York Apr 20.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality),
Spot 15-15/16

PRODUCE MARKET.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, April 21.

The Linseeds market and the wheat market ruled quiet on account of selling by offices. Prices declined about half an anna and close quiet as under:—

Linseed May	10	10	3
Linseed Sept.	11	0	6
Wheat May	7	8	6
Wheat Sept.	7	10	6

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special tor the "Chronicle" by The Sir Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

MUKTSAR, April 19.

Wheat Har	4	7	6
Wheat Bhadon	4	9	0
Wheat Asuj	4	10	6
Gram Jeth	3	9	3
Gram Har	3	9	9
Gram Asvi	3	13	6
Barley Jeth	3	1	6
Rapeseeds Baisakh	7	10	6
Rapeseeds Jeth	7	13	3
Rapesseds Bhadon	8	2	6
Cottonseeds Baisakh	3	12	0
Cottonseeds Jeth	3	14	3
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4	1	6

READY.

Wheat Gram, Barley, Rapeseeds, Cottonseed, New Gram, New wheat.

4/8 to 5 3/14/ 3/1/3 7/8 to 7/12/ 3/12/6 3/9 to 3/15/ 4/12 to 5/7.

ARRIVALS.

Grain 1,000 mds. Rapeseeds 200 bds.
Market condition:
Steady.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 20.

May	14.48	+20	
July	14.70	+19	
October	14.97	+20	
December	15 15	+20	
January	15.22	+19	
Middling Spot	14.80	+20	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York April, 20.

May	14.50	+18
July	14.71	+18
Middling Spot	14.40	+18

NEW YORK.

New York, April 20.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	14.31	
July	14.54	
October	14.80	

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	14.33	
July	14.55	
October	14.82	

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—

May	14.35	
July	14.56	

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, April 20.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April, 20.

April	7.52	—.02
May	7.60	—.02
June	7.66	—.01
July	7.76	—.—
August	7.80	—.—
September	7.85	+.01
October	7.88	—.—
November	7.90	—.—
December	7.94	—.—
January	7.97	—.—
February	7.99	—.—
March	8.04	—.—
April	8.06	—.—
Middling Spot	7.79	—.06

SALES.

Liverpool, April. 20.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000 ,,
Sales on Speculation	100 ,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton	30

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 20.

Scinde Good	5.95
Scinde Fully Good	6.15
Scinde Fine	6.35
Bengal Good	6.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.25
Bengal Fine	6.45
Oomra Good	6.45
Oomra Fully Good	6.70
Oomra Fine	6.95
Broach Good	6.45
Broach Fully Good	6.75
Broach Fine	7.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April. 20.

April	13.10—.07
May	13.22—.03
June	13.28—.04
July	13.32—.04
August	13.41—.04
September	13.50—.04
October	13.52—.02
November	13.67—.02
December	13.7 —.02
January	13.71—.01
February	13.72—.01
March	13.81—.01
April	13.81—.01
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., SPOT	13.65—.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.—Advanced on Speculative Buying —Reports of Flood. Closed 19 to 20 Points Higher.

LOCAL:—Firm on Better New York—Advanced on Commission Houses Buying. Japanese sold at the Advance.—Closed weak.

Private Cables and Reports:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York May delivery:—

Highest (at about close)	14.49+21
Lowest (1014 a.m.)	14.29+01

Market firm on continued bad weather.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

Unfavourable weather reports have caused a further advance in the Home markets.

Whilst ultimately we look for higher prices we advise caution in following the advance at present, as trade demand is still slack and the political situation in the Far East very uncertain.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 20th inst as under:—

"Speculative demand broadening on account of flood extending."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool.:—

Weekly weather report mostly favourable with the exception of Mississippi, North Texas and Oklahoma.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, April 21.

Yesterday the New York futures market quiet May being quoted 14.29 at 10.14 being the lowest of the day. There were reports of bad weather and market improved on speculative buying. The closing prices proved to be the highest when May option was quoted at 14.49. Showing an advance of 19 to 20 points. Spot Cotton prices rued firm at a rise of 20 points to 14.80c.

The New Orleans market also ruled firm with futures 18 points higher and spot cotton improved 18 points to 14.40c.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened 3 to 4 points lower and prices ruled steady with increased covering. The close was irregular near positions easy at 2 points while distant ones closed unchanged. Spot cotton continues in poor demand sales being 5,000 bales and prices declined 6 points to 7.79d per lb.

Yesterdays rise in New York market is largely of a speculative nature mainly influenced by reports of bad weather and extension of flood. As long as unfavourable weather continues prices may be pushed higher, but we believe it is too early to do any serious damage and with the improvement in the weather again prices are likely to be easier. Under such circumstances we strongly advise to be cautious and recommend short sales in strong moments for quick turns.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following an advance of 20 points in New York futures, the local Cotton market opened for Broach A/M delivery at Rs. 290/ and advanced to Rs. 291/ on buying by Commission houses and local operators. At the advance there was selling by Japanese firms which checked the advance and prices declined to Rs. 289. The market ruled steady and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	289	291	289	289/8
Broach J/A.	295	296/8	295	296/8
Oomra May	280	281	278	278/4
Oomra July	282/8	283	280	280/8
Bengal May	270	270/8	268	268/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, April 21.

Liverpool opened 9 points better. The forward market opened for Broach. April/May at Rs. 289 and declined on heavy selling by Japanese firms and Commission houses. The close was weak as under:—

Among the Buyers included Messrs. Patel and the sellers Japanese firms Gosho Indian Cotton, Patel and Gill.

Broach A/M.	289	289	286	286
Broach J/A.	294/8	294/8	291/12	291/12
Oomra May	277	277	274/8	274/8
Oomra July	280	280	277	277
Bengal May	268	268	267	267

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, April 21.

Sampin closed irregular this morning as under:—

April 186.00 less 1.90
July 196.40 less 0.30
October 200.80 plus. 0.60

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, April 21.

The East India Cotton Association Daily Rates for Hedge Contracts:

F G M G Bengal May	270
F G M G Broach A/M	289
F G M G Broach J/A.	296
Fine M G Oomra May	279
Fine M G Oomra July	282

SPOT RATES.

	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Fine	good good
Bengal	284	277	270	262
S. P.	280	273	266	258
Rajputana	284	277	270	262
Broach	305	300	295	
P. A.	319	312	305	
Surat	355	350	345	
Navsari	370	365	360	
Oomra No. 3	285	280	275	
C. P. No. 1	293	288	283	
C. P. No. 2	298	293	288	
Khandesh	281	276	271	
Muthiae	279	274	269	

READY COTTON SALES.

200 K. Devchand Bengal 280.
200 Toyomankwa Broach 295.
200 Moon Mill Mathia 270.
200 Ralli Bros. Bengal 278.
200 H. Rambhagat Broach 298.
100 B. Karshandas Berar 275.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, April 21....

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar.

(B. T.) Dated 21st April 1927.

Opening 11—0 Rs. 291
12—15 292 1/2 Settlement rate.
1—30 292 Rs.
2—45 292
4—0 291
5—15 289
6—30 289 1/2
Last 7—0 290
To-day's.

Highest rate Rs. 293 — Lowest rate. Rs. 288 1/2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 21.

Receipts of various raw produce in to Bombay upto noon the 20th inst:

Wheat	17,314	cwts.
Linseed	32,429	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,020	,,
Gingellyseeds	804	,,
Poppyseed	1,215	,,
Groundnuts	12,919	,,
Castorseed	11,630	,,
Rice	140,733	,,
Myrabollams	11,665	,,
Cottonseed	5,654	,,
Mowraseed	180	,,
Gram	4,917	,,
Joowar	2,385	,,
Barley	106	,,
Bajree	5,050	,,
Coal	888	tons

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUCE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 22st.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	52	3,06,241	2,87,034
Central India	651	2,67,786	3,44,393
Barsi and Nagar	1·5	1,84,497	1,96,965
Hyderabad-Gaorani		64,824	70,326
Berar	414	5,37,301	4,50,923
Central Provinces	508	2,20,305	2,32,343
Total Oomras	1,810	15,80,954	15,81,984
Dholera	1,117	1,23,536	2,01,159
N.W. Provinces		54,267	1,27,201
Rajputana	457	43,933	92,924
Sind-Punjab		1,10,435	1,487
Broach	4,924	1,29,214	2,62,384
Coompta & Dharwar	54	60,870	3,04,330
Westerns-Northerns	68	27,774	52,779
Cocoanada		403	35,108
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2	8,176	12,234
Persian	65	3,693	2,734
American		1,45,913	1,755
Egyptian and African	2,005	41,237	45,776
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	2,604	
Total	10,502	23,30,456	27,24,259

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 14th Aprll.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,830	2,37,027	4,07,286
Japan & China	3,200	11,55,772	13,37,517
Coast Ports	100	1,4172	20,284
Up-country by Rail		75,204	58,732
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		6,301	17,749
Total	5,130	14,88,476	18,41,568

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 22th

			Ready Mill Terms	New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	280	
,,	Fine	,,	272/75	
,,	F.G.	,,	267/70	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	272/73	
,,	F.G.	,,	265/67	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	295/97	
Nagpur		,,	295/97	
Yeotmal		,,	287/90	
Arvi		,,	287/92	
Amraoti		,,	280/83	
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	280/83	
Mulkapur	,,	,,	277/80	
Khandesh	,,	,,	277/80	
Muthia	Fine	,,	275/80	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	285/90	
Purna	Average	,,	275/80	
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	275	
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	285	
Burwah Sanavad			280/85	
Broach Fine M.G.		,,	298/300	May 298
Broach F G M G				0
Westerns Good			295	May/June+17
Miraj/Sangli F.G.			..	315/20
Compta F.G.M.G.			32025+35	May+32/
Dhollera			Ap/May+9/	
Kadi/Viramgam			Ap/May+14	

STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET, SMALL BUSINESS.

Bombay, April 21.

The Stock Exchange opened to-day unchanged and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was only a small business put through and operators are holding aloof. The close was rather steady. The general sentiment is against the market and operators are awaiting to buy if prices decline—B. Dyeing closed 922/8 Fazal 925, Pearl 570, Nagpur 522/8 Swadesh 531/4.

Tata Iron shares were rather neglected with a small turn over and prices rallied slightly towards the close Ordinary at 65/12 and Deff 218/12. Indian Cement shares were in good demand. There was also enquiry for B. Burma Trading and Alcock.

Bank shares ruled steady.

Following are to-day's closing prices.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up	Last Dividend	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	1-2	78	8
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	12
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	80XD	
Imperial	500	40	1430	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	368	12
Union	5	0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	23	4
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	176	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	167	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	640	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	6
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	44	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	94	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	87	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	680	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	80	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	196	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	245	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	15	6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	827	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	146	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	101	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	1066	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	582	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press	..	..	435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1030	
Indian Cotton	126	20	205	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	780	
New East India	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	307	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	4
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	682	8
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	205	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8XD	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	5
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	136	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	90	4
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	218	12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.		..	65	12
Thacker	50	..	115	
Telephone	50	Nil	40	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	12
Jupiter			4	14
New India	25	..	22	
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	431	4
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	342	4
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	923	12
Bombay Industrial	108		7	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	29)	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	75	
Century	100	zoy	420	8XD
Central India O.	10	16	531	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	49	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	142	8
Crescent	100	4	197	8
Curimbhoy	250	..	26)	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	170	
Dawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7-8	..	1-1-6	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	266	4
Edward Sasson	200	nil	135	
Elphinstone O.	700	..	25	8
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	927	8
Finlay	1,000	..	150	
Framjee Petit	100	..	609	
Gokak	100	5	131	4
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	207	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	365	
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	110	
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor		500	1177+8	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6250	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	24	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	136	4
Madras United	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	75	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2290	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130	
Mysore	53	4	130	
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	339	
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	66	
Pearl	250	8	576	4
Poenix	100	10	425	
Premier	100	..	11	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	29	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	650	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8500	
Simplex	100	..	175	
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1675	
Swadeshi	500	..	535	
Swan	00	..	160	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	97	8
Vishnu Cotton O.		90	2750	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng,	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad			481	4
Bombay Cotton			345	
Bombay Dyeing	921 4	923 12	921 4	922 9228
Century	418 12	421 4	418 12	420
Central India	527 8	531 4	527 8	531 4
Colaba Land			142	8
Crescent			197	8
Edward Sassoon			135	
Fazulbhoy	925	930 925	927	8
Finlays			150	
Globe				35
Gokak			131	4
Indian Bleaching			206	4
Indore Malwa			365	
Kohinoor			1177	8
Madhowjee			132	8
Mathuradas			75	
Meyer Sassoon			90	
Mysore			130	
New Great	328 12	330 327	8	330
Pearl	570	576 4	570	576 4
Pabany			266	4
Phoenix			422	8
Simplex			175	
Swadeshi			535	
Swan Mills				160
Tata Mills			97	3
Govt. paper : /2 per cent.			79	3
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			108	9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 21.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 79/1.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 89/9.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/7.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/7.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/13.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/0.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/0.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/10.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.

Tone of Market:—Delivery 16th May 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 79.2. 1945/55; Rs. 108/10.—Steady.

NO HOUSE OR IN JOURNEY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF 50 YEARS RENOWNED
BATLIWALLA Ague Mixture Re. 1. Ague Pills .. Re. 1.
To prevent Malaria, Influenza, May, Jungle fevers and Kala-azar etc.
Other Preparations :—

BATLIWALLA'S **RINGWORM OINTMENT** forItches and Ringworm. Price As. 6 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S **DIARRHOEA MIXTURE** for Cholera and DiarrhoeaPrice As 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S **TONIC SYRUP** eases cough, dries up phlegm relieves the chest, diminishes night sweats and gives a soothening feeling. Price As. 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S **BALM** (Cure-all) for headaches and any sort of pains for skin itches and diseases. Price As. 12 per bottle
BATLIWALLA'S **QUININE TABLETS** two grs. Price Rs. 1-12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S **TOOTH POWDER**, price As. 6 per bottle.

Dr. H.L. Batliwalla Sons & Company. Ltd.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
SHAPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA
Managing Director.
P. O. Cadell Road, Bombay No. 14.
Tel. Address.— "Cawashapur" Bomba

THE ORIGINAL FIRM
of
OCULISTS and OPTICIANS.
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,
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to
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H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur, G. C. S. I. G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O.
Established 1890

71, Esplande Road, Near Currency Bank and Opposite Bombay Club, Fort.
Daily Consultations of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Royal London Moorfields' Ophthalmic Hospital and that of Mr. N. R. Dastoor, F. S. M. C., F. I. O. F. N. A. O. (London) who has just returned from England having gained highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics available in Great Britain.
rates are very moderate and our work prompt and accurate.
Please note our address carefully and do not mix us up with firms of similar nom

YOUR TELEPHONE
Make the most of it.
Put it within reach from any point of your Desk.
Keep one hand free for taking down notes, etc. and
keep your Desk absolutely clear of it.
Impossible ! NO.
The CHICAGO "HI-LO" BRACKET will do all and more.

Chicago Telephone and Radio Co.,
175, Hornby Road, Fort,
Post Box No 459, BOMBAY.
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30 Years' Reputation
Vaidyaratna Pandit D. Gopalacharlu's
AYURVEDASRAMAM.
THE ONLY HOUSE
For
PLAGUE
And
CHOLERA
REMEDIES.
Apply for a Free Catalogue.
151, Govindappanaick St.G.T. MADRAS

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 21.
S S Genoa Maru, Takahata, Kobe.
S S Jalavijaya, Beats, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April 22.
S S Chakla, Betaugh, Busreh.

LOADING.

April 21.
Steamer Baudra for Buereh.
Steamer Clan Keith for Antwerp.
Steamer Jalavijaya for Karachi.
Steamer Zayani for Jeddah.
Steamer British Emperor for Abadan.

S S Genoa Maru: The N Y K steamer Genoa Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Jalavijaya: The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalavijaya arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Chakla: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chakla, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi, with the English mail, a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. & O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Rawalpindi, will arrive to-day at about 5 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 7th instant, a general cargo and 117 passengers.

EXPORTS.

April 21.

S S Rajputana for London:—50 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co., 5 bales goat and sheep skins H R Rahamanbhai and Co., 4 bdles lamp skins A Azibullahoff, 1 bdle broad tail skins F Ismailoff, 4 bdles carpets F Hajioff, 11 bdles carpets F Ismailoff, 2 cases istestine A Azizullahoff, 10 cwt cardamom seed N C Bhesania and Co., 6 pkgs stone statns Thos Cook and Son, 100 cwt kangseed Pohomall Bros, 6 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 1 Bale nandas D Chellaram, 50 bales cow hides P Hassam, 5 bales cow hides J Rahimtoola, 15 bales cow hides M H Ladha, 8 bales cow and calf hides A L Tharia, 13 bales goat and sheep skins A L Tharia, 4 cases bristles I A Begbie and Co., 2 cases mica split M M and Co., 1 bdle carpet F Hajioff, 3 bdle carpets H R Elishaoff, 13 bdles carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 2 bdles fox skins H A Ebrahimoff, 10 cwt cardamoms R S Tatta and Co.

For Gibralter: 3 cases brassware, sandal wood boxes and cottn prints D Chellaram.

For Constantinople: 1 bdle carpet J Ismailoff.

S S Brittani for Liverpool: 1 bale wool raw Shamjimal, 240 cwt nigerseed J Doyall, 2750 cwt linseed oil cakes R J Davar, 240 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 32 bales wool raw A Shustry, 2 bales carpets and 2 cases sandal wood boxes and brass ware C Utamchand, 8 bales wool raw C Jamanmal, 120 bales empty gas cylinders Burner Mond and Co., 54 bales wool raw D Koondenmal, 149 bales wool raw M Motilal.

For Marseilles: 50 cwt gum olibanum Y Moosabhoy, 96 cwt crushed bones R S Nanjee 120 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 120 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For New York: 3 pots rosa oil G Shuchedina and Co., 12 ases goat skins H M Halim and Co.

For Piraeus: 31 bales grey cotton yarn The Swadeshi Mills Ltd.

S S Ridderkerk for Antwerp: 100 tons Manganese ore Volkart Bros., 1000 tons manganese ofe Indo European Syndicate Ltd.

For Rotterdham: 7000 cwt linseed oil cake J Paramanand Co., 1000 cwt crushed bones J A Begbie and Co., 55 bales cotton waste K Visram and Co.

For Hamburg: 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 55 bales cotton waste K Visram and Co.

For Ghent: 55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Capode-Monte for Genova: 560 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros, 1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles: 4000 cwt linseed, 2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Birkenfels for Hamburg: 214 cwt hides fleshing A J Karachiwalla, 25 bales cotton fly B Karsandas and Co., 220 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmahomed, 275 bales cotton K Devchand and Co.

For Ghent: 330 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co.,

For Rotterdham: 550 cwt Groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohmed, 25 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp: 19 bales wool raw Shamjeemal, 4000 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohamed, 100 cwt buffalo horns J Rahimtoola, 120 bales cotton Chachatty and Thackersey Ltd.

S S City of Benares for Hull: 2500 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros., 1000 cwt glounduut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

S S Aquileia for Famgusta: 80 bales cot. ton yarn S J David and Co.

For Genova: 300 cwt linseed Gorio Ltd., 3000 cwt linseeds David Sassoon and Co. Ltd 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 200 tons old iron scrap, 330 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo, 50 bales raw cotton Humayun Bros.

IMPORTS.

April 21.

S S Warina from Basrah, Agents: M M and Co.:—8 bdles specie, 7 tins pearls, 13 nos empty cylinders, 150 bags harteman, 9 bags dari seed, 23 bdles cow hides, 2428 baskets wet dates.

From Muscut: 2 bdles specie, 194 bags dry dates.

From Bushire: 132 bags gum tragacauth, 55 bags almonds.

From Dubbai: 32 bdles dry fish.

From Bunder Abbas: 238 bales cotton, 18 bdles rose buds, 20 bags gub, 217 bags raisins, 20 bags dry fruits.

From Jask: 215 bags matoots.

From Charbar: 199 bdles siffi mats.

From Jwadar: 10 bags prawns, 5 pkts dry fish.

From Verawal: 703 bales cotton, 10 cases fish.

S S Baikfields from Calcutta: Agents: M M and Co:—2984 tons coal, 5174 bags rice. 2078 Hjchests and 8822 chests tea, 101 bags tea, 10 bags tea, 288 bales jute twli, 588 bales hessis cloth, 107 bales B Twills, 1308 bags and 45 bdles gum, 10 bales old clothing, 951 bags bags bettlenuts, 112 pieces M.S. block sheets,, 8 cases and 90 drums printing ink; 25 brls paint, 484 pieces C.I. fittings, 575 pieces C.I. picks.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 20.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£59-3/4
Copper, Braziers, ..	..£71
Yellow Metal, ..	..£65-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	..£26-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	..£15-1/8
Tin, English Ingots, ..	..£300

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 20.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Apl./May Shipment offered.	£8-15-0
Castorseed, Bombay, Apl./May Shipment offered,	£18-7-6
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton, Apl./May Shipment offeced,	£20-10-0
Rapeseed, Toria ton £20|10 shipment offered	May-June

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 20.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Apl/May shipment Sellers.	49/7½
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Apl./May shipment Sellers.	50/7½
Wheat, Australian, Apl./May shipment. Sellers.	52/9
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.— April/May shipment Sellers.	52/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi May-June shipment Value.	51

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta, June, per Cwt,	16/7-1/2 offered
July/Sept, per Cwt.	16/4-1/2
Oct./Dec. per Cwt.	16/7-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay, July/Sept. per Cwt.	16/6-1/4
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Karachi, July/Sept. per cwt.	16/7

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 20.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb, Spot	1/8 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot.. ..	..1/8-1/8 Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot	..1/7-7/8 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot	..1/8-1/8 Sellers

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 20.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	..£19-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) ..	..£113-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	..£9-3/4
National Bank	..£48
Eastern Bank	..£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4% ..	..£86-5/8
Conversion Loan ..	..£75-3/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2% ..	..£102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	..£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3% Sterling Loan	£59-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loan	..£68-1/4
Consols	..£54-1/2
War Loan 5%	..£102-1/4
Victory Bonds 4% ..	..£91-1/8

LINSEED.

London, April 20.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment Sellers, April-May	££17-15-0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton Shipment Sellers, May-June	£17-15-0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton, Shipment, Hull, Paid, May-June	£15-5-0
Linsed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton, Shipment Hull, Paid, July-Aug.	£15-11-3
Linseed, Bombay, Shipment Offered, April-May	£18-12-6

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 20.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. delivery Paid, May-Aug.	30|10-1/2
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. delivery Buyers, Sept.-Oct.	31|10-1/2

BEEJBUND
If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.
ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.
TESTIMONIAL.
Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Dr. W. Russel Square to be medical officer qualified to issue Bills of Health to vessels calling at Perime.

Mr. E. L. Wickham to act as Superintenient, Nasik Central Prison, vice Major R V. Martin, I. M.S. proceeding on leave.

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S., is granted leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average paw two months, with effect from the 20th May 1927.

The services of Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, B.A., LL.B., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Legislative Department with effect from the 12th April 1927.

Mr. C. R. Chitnis, to act as Labour Investigator at Ahmedabad during the absence on leave of Mr. A. S. Iyengar.

Mr. A. S. Iyengar, Labour Investigator at Ahmedabad, is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for four months with effect from the 14th April 1927 or the subsequent date of relief.

Rao Bahadur P. V. Shikhare, acting Civil Surgeon, Thanae, is granted leave or four months on average pay with effect from the 6th May 1927 or subsequent date of relief.

Dr. C. T. Dhruva, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Thana, during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur P. V. Shikhare.

Dr. F. D. Bana, is reappointed as Junior Honorary Aural Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for a further period of five years with effect from 7th February 1927.

The following appointments in the Indian Service of Engineers until further orders are made:—

On return from leave Mr. Nuggihalli Narasim Ayyangar, to be Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings).

Pending the arrival of Mr. Ayyangar, Mr. T. A. Andrew, to be Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings), relieving Mr. W. N. Cartland of that additional charge.

Mr. Bhaskar Lakshman Modak, Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Poona, Drainage Construction Division, vice Mr. Venkatsh Gopal Shete, proceeding on leave or until further orders.

The Hon. the Chief Justice has appointed Mr. Armand F. Sequeira, Attorney-at-Law, to act as Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Taxing Master, His Majesty's High Court, Bombay, vice Mr. Edwin Gellett, from the 9th day of May 1927 until further orders.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.)

Bombay, 21st April 1927.

During the week there have been persistent rumours of unfavourable weather in the American Cotton belt and in this connection we have received the following cable from one of our Liverpool friends:—"Heavy floods five States, 800,000 acres flooded, 20,00,000 more in peril at a dozen places".

In addition to "weather scares" the Washington department of Agriculture have stated that there are definite indications of heavy Boll Weevil infestation in the coming season.

If this statement is believed by the Cotton Farmers in the South, it may have a marked effect on the acreage to be put under cotton this year. It is well known that the Weevil, if unchecked, can commit terrible ravages on the Cotton Crop and it therefore seems to us to be unlikely that any Farmer in his senses, who believes the Government Statement, will plant with Cotton a greater acreage than he can afford to treat effectively with Calcium Arseuate. Further, after a season of low prices it is arguable that there will be less money available for the purchase of this chemical than has been the case in the last two seasons.

It is known that the low prices of last season have had the effect of curtailing considerably the sales of fertiliser for the coming crop.

The consumption of the U. S. A. Mills during March reached the phenomenal figure of 694,000 bales.

We advise purchases.

The Local Market. In spite of heavy selling by Japanese houses consequent on a prominent Japanese Bank having temporarily suspended payment, our market has shewn remarkable firmness due to general belief in higher prices.

The Broach and Dhollera crops still continue to "hang fire" as is evidenced by the fact that tenders under the April-May Broach Contract so far have amounted to only 100 bales.

We firmly believe that later on there will be plenty of cotton to protect the Contract and accordingly we advise sales of J/August Broach against purchasers of July Liverpools, at current differences and on any further narrowing.

KUSUMA
Guaranteed cure for Gonorrhoea for both sexes. Stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure with 2 phials.
1. Phial Rs. 2. V. P., Extra.
ANANDAKUTEERAM,
3, Bairagimuttam Street, MADRAS.
TESTIMONIAL.
Col. D. Dawes pelly Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., P.H.D., B.M.S., Madras.
Kusuma which I tried on several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction.

Conquer Malarial Debility

"As long as I live I shall pray for the continued success of Sanatogen, which has saved my life. As a result of repeated attacks of malarial fever, I had become an absolute wreck and could not eat anything."

"The doctor prescribed Sanatogen, I have had no more attacks of fever, my digestion is now perfect and I can eat and enjoy my food. A great indescribable feeling of cheerfulness has come over me," wrote Mr. M. J. Seth of Bombay.

The destructive work of the malaria parasite makes your blood thin, and, even when quinine has killed the parasite, this poverty of blood remains.

A short course of Sanatogen will strengthen the cells and tissues of nerves and body, increasing the quantity of red blood corpuscles.

In the "Medical Echo" of March, 1924, a physician writes on his results obtained with Sanatogen in 80 cases of anaemia. The average increase of red blood corpuscles in these cases was as high as 60% within three weeks.

Regain your Energy and Strength with

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Buy a bottle to-day! At all Chemists and Stores.

To Bring You Back to Health

AFTER a weakening illness, when the stomach cannot be over-burdened, there is nothing so highly beneficial or suitable as a daily diet of Quaker Oats.
Rich in elements required by nature, Quaker Oats gently but quickly helps to restore lost vitality and strength.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with mails of 7th inst. expected at 6 a.m.

Annual meeting of Society for Protection of Children in Western India, Municipal Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 23.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

F. E. Examination, S. E. (Civil) and S. E. (Mechanical), B. E. (Civil) and B. E. (Mechanical) Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Miss K. Davis' lecture on Children's Problem, Servants of India Society's Home, 6 p.m., Mr. P. L. Thacker to preside.

SUNDAY, April 24.

Mr. Spratt's lecture on "Revolutions and India," Students' Brotherhood Hall, Sandhurst Bridge, 6-30 p.m.

Fifth session of Parel Conference, D. T. Moolji Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, 3-30 p.m.

MONDAY, April 25.

Mr. F. C. Davar's lecture on Shah Namah, K. R. Cama Institute, 172 Hornby Road, 6 p.m., Mirza A. M. Khan to preside.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interests on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

"REVOLUTIONS AND INDIA."

Mr. P. Spratt of the British Labour Party will deliver a lecture on "Revolutions and India" in the Brotherhood Hal, Sandhurst Bridge, on Sunday, (24th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

SASSOON REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. R. K. Innes to act on the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory institution, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. J. Page.

MAHILA MANDAL, PAREL.

Under the auspices of the Mahli Mandal Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League) a lecture on "Measures for the protection of neglected children" will be delivered by Mr. P. G. Naik, the life worker of the Social Service League to-morrow (Saturday) at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, Poibavadi.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 12 deaths 4, Cholera attack nil death nil, Plague attack nil death 1, Influenza attack nil death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 66. Fatal mortality this day last year was 96.

ST. ALOYSIUS' SCHOOL, BANDRA.

place at the School Hall on Sunday (the 24th inst.) at 6.30 p.m. at which the Very Rev. Dominic D'Sa, Vicar of St. Andrew's and Vara of West Salsette will preside.

There will also be a Fairy Operatta, in conjunction with the Prize Distribution, which will be displayed by the School, accompanied by Rare Songs, etc.

St. Paul's Band will be in attendance.

TRAINING CAMP FOR SCOUT MASTERS.

A Training Camp for prospective Scoutmasters will be held at Borivli, from May 7th to 17th, by the Provincial Scout Secretay. Applications are invited to attend the course which will last for a period of ten days. A Camp fee of Re. 1 per day will be charged. All men atending the course will be expected to obe in the Scout kit. Applications should be sent to the Provincial Scout Secretary, Borivli, B.B.C.I. Rly.

LECTURE ON SHAH NAMAH.

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Mr. Feroze Cowasji Davar Assistant Professor in English at the Gujarat College, will deliver a public lecture on "The Historical Epic, with particular reference to the Shah Namah" at the Institute premises Sukhadwala Building Ravelin Street, 172, Hornby Road, Fort, on Monday (the 25th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Esqr., M.A., LL.B., Solicitor has kindly consented to preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Aden at noon on the 20th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" carrying Bombay Mails of 16th instant ex S.S. "Razmak" left Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 20th inst.

The Clan line s.s. "Macilwraith" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 16th inst.

B. E. S. & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

The following is a statement of the earnings for the month of March 1927 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd.:—

Electric Supply: Earnings for March 1927 Rs. 6,86,979; Total earnings upto the end of March 1927 Rs. 20,69,590.

The annual prize distribution will take

Traction (Trams and Buses) earnings for March 1927 Rs. 5,64,015, Total earnings upto the end of March 1927 Rs. 16,24,529. Increase over same period last year Rs 2,31,207.

TOPIWALLA CHARITY.

The Trustees of the late Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai Charity invite applications from members of the Kudal Deshker Brahmin community for (1) Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 400 per month to be given to poor and deserving students of the said community for education in India. (2) Help to the poor and needy members of the said community to the extent of Rs. 200 per month. Rules and forms of applications can be obtained from the Managisg Trustee, Kudal Deshker Brahmin Niwas, Girgaum, Bombay.

PROBLEM OF CHILDREN.

MISS KATHERINE DAVIS' LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Council of Social Workers, Miss Katherine Davis will speak on the "Bombay Children's Act and its practical problems to-day" to-morrow (Saturday) at the Hall of the Servants of India Society's Home at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon will preside.

THE PAREL CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League Bombay, the fifth session of the Parel Conference will be held on Sunday, (the 24th inst.) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Moolji Hall, Poibavadi, Parel, R. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

Visitors' tickets can be obtained free at the Damodar Thackersey Moolji Hall, Poibavadi, Parel, Bombay.

AFFILIATION OF NEW POONA COLLEGE

H. E. the Governor sanctions provisionally the affiliation of the New Poona College to the university for the Intermediate Science Course in Group A for a period of three years from June 1927 subject to the following conditions: (1) There should be an inspection at end of the first year of affiliation; (2) The number of students to be admitted to the Intermediate Science class should be limited to a maximum of 80.

MR. F. RAHMAN ON "INDIAN ART.

Mr. S. Fyzee Rahaman will deliver a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on "Modern Indian Art and Ancient Frescoes" on Saturday (23rd inst.) at 6-30 p.m. The place of the meeting will be announced later.

The lecture is open to the public.

PROTEST AGAINST LOCATION OF COUNTRY LIQUOR SHOP.

A public meeting was convened under the presidentship of Mr. R. S. Asavale, on Sunday last in the compound of the Gamdevi and Narmadeshwar temple, to protest against the location of the Country Liquer Shop, License No. 242, in a thickly populated locality of Gamdevi, as the location of the liquer shop in such a locality near the famous Hindu temples and just close to the Municipal primary school for girls, was detrimental to the interest and self-respect of a large number of respectable tenants living at Gamdevi.

The three resolutions, which were unanimously passed at the meeting, after their being duly proposed and seconded by the respective speakers, were as follows:

(1) "That this public meeting of the residents of the Gamdevi locality, strongly protests against the location of the country liquor shop, License No. 242 in this thickly populated locality, as the shop will be close to the two primary schools for girls and boys and to the two old-standing temples of Narmadeshwar and Gamdevi, and more especially to the Victoria Mill, where there are more than fifteen hundred mill hands working from morning till evening and hence most respectfully requests the Collector of Bombay not to grant the permission for the transfer of the shop in this particular locality in the interest of several thousands of residents.

(2) That this public meeting also resolves that the three mutton shops situated in the very same locality of Gamdevi, be removed to the Chawpati market, as they are causing much nuisance and disgust to all the Hindu Residents of Gamdevi, being close to the two famous and old standing Hindu temples."

(3) "That this public meeting of the residents of Gamdevi authorizes the President to forward the copy of these two resolutions to the minister of Excise, to the Collector of Bombay as well as to the President of the Municipal Corporation."

LATEST NEWS.

HYDERABAD, (SIND) April 21.

The case against the accused in the Larkhana riots is proceeding. One Hindu constable is reported to have said in his evidence that under orders from the resident Magistrate he proceeded to the house of one Shah Murad along with another Muslim constable and the latter pressed him not to arrest the accused who was hiding there, which he refused to do. Thereupon the Muslim constable brought a Muslim police Sub-Inspector who insisted likewise. At last the Deputy Collector Mr. Gorwala and others arrived in whose presence the man was arrested by the witness.

Witnesses are describing how they were looted and struck blows and mentioned the names of Nazaralli and others for alleged incitement of the mob to loot and kill.—Free Press.

HYDERABAD, (SIND) April 21.

The Police Superintendent of Sukkur and other police officials have arrived in Bagarji. Several Hindus have been arrested including two school masters and two merchants in connection with the forced removal of the boy convert from the possession of Moulvi Taj Mohomed. It is said more arrests are in contemplation and will include the postmaster, a Barrage doctor and Dr. Choithiram. The Police Superintendent is reported to have refused to take signature from seven men for vawalt nama. —Free Press.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST COMMITTEE.

DR. DADACHANJI ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

HIS NOTE OF WARNING.

At a meeting of the Improvement Trust Committee on Thursday Dr. K. E. Dadachanji was elected chairman for the ensuing year. Dr. Dadachanji was the only candidate in the field and it was hoped that he would be elected without any discussion unanimously. Dr. A. G. Viegas however raised a point of order and asked the chairman (Sir V. A. Dabholker) whether the under rules I and II of the Act the Secretary had circulated the name of the candidate 24 hours before the meeting as required by the Act.

The Chairman ruling Dr. Viegas out of order said he himself had intimated at the last meeting of the Committee that a meeting would be called on Thursday for the purpose of electing a chairman.

Dr. Dadachanji was then elected chairman for the ensuing year "nem con."

CHAIRMAN'S NOTE OF WARNING.

After taking his chair Dr. Dadachanji at the outset thanked the Committee for electing him as their Chairman, and hoped he would discharge his duties to the best of his abilities with the co-operation and support of his colleagues and different departments of the Improvement Trust. He was connected with the Committee since 1919 and had aquired sufficient knowledge in regard to the working of the trust, which he hoped would help him in his work. He advised his colleagues to go cautiously in view of the trade depression and slump, effecting economy in every department and also sounded a note of warning that if the slump continued they would have to revise their various schemes which were not completed.

A resolution of appreciation of services of the past chairman, Sir V. A. Dabholker, was then placed on record for his zeal, tact, ability and courtesy with which he had discharged his duties.

RETIRING CHAIRMAN THANKS.

Sir V. A. Dabholker in returning thanks to the Committee attributed his success to the co-operation of his colleagues, good example of the past chairman, and his own devotion to the duty.

OVER-CROWDING IN THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGES

RESULTS OF A "CENSUS."

The following subjects were discused at the 30th meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held lately.

The Chairman placed before the Committee the results of a census which had been taken on both the Broach and Metre Gauge Sections with a view to ascertaining to what extent overcrowding existed, as alleged, in trains. These results showed that, with the exception of the Local and Suburban section, there was little or no overcrowding in the trains that had been checked but that, on the contrary, the actual number of passengers in the carriages was, in some cases, less than half the prescribed carrying capacity. In cases where a certain amount of overcrowding was noticeable, steps had been immediately taken to improve the situation by strengthening the composition of the trains concerned by the addition of extra coaches.

As regards the Local and Surburban section, the existence of some overcrowding at times was admitted, but the position is ever so much better than it was. With the introduction of the electric service, there should be ample accommodation for everyone.

The facts and figures placed before the Committee wer econsidered satisfactory and it was decided to take a census of these lines periodically and to report, the results to the Committee from time to time.

Regarding the subject of Concession in fares granted to 3rd class passengers during Christmas and Divali Holidays in 1926, the Chairman placed before the Committee figures showing the results obtained from the above concessions. Although a small percentage of increase had taken place in the number of passengers booked, yet the increase in earnings was not commensurate with the reduction allowed in fares.

The Chairman advised the Committee that in accordance with their expressed wishes he had nevertheless decided to give the experiment a further trial during the ensuing Easter Holidays.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKETS.

The Chairman drew the Committee's attention to the steady rise from year to year in the number of passengers travelling without tickets and the increasing loss of revenue resulting therefrom, and stated that among the measures devised by Railways to prevent fraudulent travelling, there was an experiment being made on the E. I. Railway on one section with what is known as the "Crew" system. The possibility of the system being introduced on this system would be considered after the results of its working on the E. I. Railway for a further six months or so, had been published.

GERMAN CONSULATE.

The Office of the German Consulate is opened at Narayandas Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (P.O. Box No. 811).

"ACT AMOUNTED TO MURDER."

HAJI PILGRIM'S DEATH.

CORONER'S COURT VERDICT.

A verdict of death by a stab wound was returned by the jury at an inquest held over the death of Amzat Afzal, an old pilgrim who was on his way to the Haj.

The inquiry touching the death of Amzat Afzal who died in consequence of a stab wound sustained by him in an affray on Frere Road, on the night of Good Friday was concluded by the city Coroner yesterday morning. The jury recorded a verdict of murder against the suspect, Rahim Baksh Daci Sheikh Mohamad, also a Haj pilgrim.

FELLOW PILGRIM'S EVIDENCE.

The important evidence came from Sheikh Ahmad Sheikh Enoos who is attached to the pilgrims' department. In his evidence he stated that several Hajis who were on their way to the Haj, were putting up in a shed belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, at Frere Road. The witness was on duty on the night of Good Friday. Amzat Afzal was also one of the pilgrims. At about 9 p.m. the witness was standing at the entrance of the shed when he heard some of the pilgrims call the suspect who was standing outside "Pagal" (fool). The witness took the suspect inside and made enquiries if he had any friends. One pilgrim came out claiming to be the suspect's friend and he told the witness that the suspect had some money with him. The witness asked him to take care of the money and went out. He was again called in after some time. He saw some Hajis sitting and counting money. One Haji told the witness that he had counted the money and it amounted to Rs. 330. The witness asked him to keep the money with the protector of pilgrims and fod that purpose he sent for the suspect. The suspect was found sitting under a tree outside the shed. A pilgrim asked the suspect to go to the Police Court to deposit the money. At this the suspect instantly got wild and stabbed Amzat Afzal with a pen-knife. The latter fell down and died on the spot. The suspect then went into the shed and started using knife freely upon everybody he could come across. After, some efforts the suspect was disabled and arrested.

After the evidence of a few more witnesses was recorded, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of death by a stab wound on the chest involving the main artery and lung. They held that the suspect Rahim Baksh Dadi Shah Mohamad inflicted a fatal wound under such circumstances that his act amounted to a murder.

RAILWAY RISK NOTE (FORM "A")

DECISION BY INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER

Recently the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had received a complaint from one member against the G. I. P. Railway authorities that they make unnecessary remarks on the Risk Notes to protect the Railway. The matter was taken up by the Chamber's Representative on the Local Advisory Committee of the G. I. P. Railway at its last meeting, when the Agent informed him that the merchants never complained to the Goods Superintendent at Wari Bunder before they addressed the Comittee of the Chamber on the subject. He proposed that it would simplify matters if in future such complaints were first addressed to the Goods Superintendent so that the matter might be looked into departmentally.

The Committee of the Chamber at their meeting held on Tuesday the 19th April 1927 discussed the question again and it was resolved to bring this matter to the notice of the commercial public. The merchants seeking redress in connection with difficulties regarding the Railway Risk Notes Forms should first address the Goods Superintendents of Railways, and if after proper representations they do not receive any satisfactory replies from the Railway authorities they should approach the Committee of the Chamber to do the needful in the matter. The Committee will gladly receive such complaints and try to help the merchants as far as it lies in their power.

PEDDER ROAD MOTOR SMASH

CONSTABLES IN WITNESS BOX.

The case in which Mr. Russa H. Mehta was charged with rash and negligent driving came up for further hearing before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court on Thursday evening when two police constables who were on duty near the scene of the accident on the night on which it happened were examined as prosecution witnesses.

Examined by Mr. Mankar, police prosecutor who conducted the prosecution, Police constable No. 2572 D said that he was on duty at the junction of Warden and Pedder Roads on the night of March 1. He saw two motor cars coming at a fast speed from the direction of Worli and going towards Pedder Road at about 0.30 a.m. One of the cars had no head and tail lamps while the other car had very bright lights on. He took down the numbers of the cars which were Y. 653 and Y. 1238 respectively. Some time later a taxi came up to him and he was informed by its driver that a serious accident had occurred on Pedder Road. Witness informed the Agripada Police Station by telephone and went up to the scene of the accident. He found that the Car No. Y 653 which he had noticed passing him a short while ago without head and tail lamps was completely smashed.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. G. Velinkar who appeared for the accused witness reaffirmed the evidence led by the prosecution counsel.

The next witness examined was p. c. No. 3168 who said that he was on duty at the Junction of Carmichael Road and Pedder Road on the night of the accident. He corroborrated the evidence of the last witness regarding the two cars and their speed and produced his diary in which he had entered the number of the cars because one of them had no lights on.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

CASE COMPOUNDED OUT OF COURT

The complaint filed by Mr. K. D. Bhagwat, a dealer in motor accessories charging Mr. H. M. Chowna a member of the Bombay City Municipal Corporation with defamation, was declared compounded on Thursday when it came up for hearing before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. Bhagwat's complaint arose out of a case filed by Mr. Chowna against him charging him with criminal misappropriation, cheating and breach of trust. As that charge failed, Mr. Bhagwat filed the present Complaint Charging Mr. Chowna in the defamation.

When the complaint came up for argument on Thursday morning, Mr. Chowna applied for a renewal of his charge of cheating against Mr. Bhagwat.

The Magistrate remarked that it was best to settle the matter out of court as the parties were respectable.

Mr. Chowna agreed to withdraw his allegation and the case was declared compounded.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

PARSI CASHIER SENTENCED.

On charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 39,000 and Rs. 4,000 and falsification of accounts, Beramji J. Chahewala, a Parsi cashier of Messrs. Ardechir Framji Davar and Company was convicted by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday and sentenced him to suffer four months rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to suffer a further sentence of six months on the second charge.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused had as the carshier of the complainant firm misappropriated two amounts of Rs. 39,000 and Rs. 4,000 belonging to the firm and that he defaulted the accounts. The accused was in his capacity as the cashier entitled to receive monies for the firm.

The Magisthate acquitted the accused on the Frst charge of breach of trust in respect of Rs. 39,000 but found him guilty for the second amount and sentenced him as above.

ARAB RACE HORSE CASE.

SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

Mr. Khairaz, 2nd Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Court is engaged in hearing the concluding stages of the case in which an Arab, Zaidan, stands charged with causing mischief under S. 427 of the Indian Penal Code by maiming a race horse Kafka, the property of the complainant Nowlud Haji. It will be recollected that about two and a half months back, the accused was alleged to have slipped into the stables where the race horse was lodged, during the early hours of the morning and to have inflicted a number of wounds on the animal: the allegation was that the accused acted out of motives of ill will due to his annoyance at being compelled to hand over the horse to the complainant to liquidate a debt due to the latter, under the orders of the Turf Club. Mr. Chaluhbhai Desai pleader who defended the accused, pointed out several discrepancies in the prosecution story. After hearing the defence address, His Worship reserved judgment. It appears that the parties are negotiating a settlement of the case and the sum of Rs. 500/ has been mentioned as being the amount to be paid in compensation to the complainant in full composition of the case, if the Court is willing to accord its permission towards a settlement.

DEBTOR GETS A BROKEN TOOTH.

ALL OVER A TRIFLING SUM.

An interesting case was disposed of by Mr. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate in which the Inspector of Police at the Byculla police station charged a Muhamadan, Mohomed Umer for causing grievous hurst to one Daod Bapu by knocking of his tooth with a blow from his fist. The accused had lent the sum of Re.1/8/ to the complainant who took so long to return the amount that the accused lost his temper and struck the complainant with great violence, damaging his mouth and causing him to lose his tooth. The accused pleaded guilty and was awarded a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 35/ in default to undergo a further period of three weeks' hard labour. The complainant was compensated by an award out of the fine.

BRITISH COTTON

INCREASE IN OUTPUT

PROSPECTS IN S. RHODESIA

LONDON, April 20.

A substantial increase in cotton marketed on the previous year is reported in the annual statement of the British cotton-growing Association, the value of which record totalled £3,400,000. Experience has proved that British machinery is in every way the best. The outlook of cotton in Kenya is described as "not encouraging" while South Rhodesia can be made a highly profitable proposition. But it is not an economical proposition in Australia on a large scale with hired labour, although Queensland can produce excellent quality. The report says there is no reason to doubt that the African native can produce cotton in competition with the United States.—Reuter.

MAKING VIRTUE OF NECESSITY.

REDUCTION RENT IN DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

In a Press Note issued by the Bombay Government, it is stated as follows:—

"It is notified for general information that Government have sanctioned a proposal that the Development Department Chawls, each containing eighty one-room tenements, should be let "en bloc" at reduced rents to large employers of labour, to societies, institutions and similar organisations or bodies, and to private individuals acting on behalf of any community or section of the public. The following scale of rents (which include charges for maintenance and repairs, sweepers and sanitary stores) plus municipal taxes extra, will be charged for whole chawls, with effect from the 1st April 1927, until further orders:—

Chawls in D area	Annual rent per chawl	Annual municipal taxes	Total rent per annum per chawl
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Worli	3,340	522	3,862
Naigaum	4,740	738	5,478
DeLisle Road	6,400	998	7,398

These rents are equivalent to an inclusive rent of about Rs. 4, Rs. 5/11/6 and Rs. 7/11/0 per room per month at Worli, Naigaum and DeLisle Road, respectively. In fixing them a deduction has been made from the usual rents on account of vacancies, bad debts and the cost of rent collection. The rents are subject to revision from time to time. The municipal taxes payable are a distinct item, as they may vary.

It is hoped that these specially reduced rents will induce employers of labour, societies, etc., to lease whole chawls for their employees or other members of the public in whose welfare they are interested.

The other conditions on which the Development Department Chawls will be let "en bloc" can be ascertained from the Development Department, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.

NO LAND TO BE LEASED TO BROOK BONDS.

TRIVANDRAUM, April 20.

The proposal to lease out a large acreage of land to Messrs. The Brooks Bond Tea Company was the chief subject of discussion at the All-Travancore Political Conference. A resolution stating that the proposed scheme was ruinous to the State and praying that it should be abrandoned, was passed. A resolution praying for the enactment of a Regulation prohibiting non-Travancoreans from acquiring land in Travancore was also passed.—A. P.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S DISCOUNT RATE

LONDON, April 21.

Bank of England's rate of discount was to-day reduced to four and half per cent. Reuter's Special Service.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	April 21.
Previous Closing Rate	14.48
To-day's Opening Rate	14.48
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's Closing	14.95
Difference	+.47

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	April 21.
Previous Closing Rate	7.60
To-day's Opening Rate	7.69
Difference	+.09
To-day's Closing Rate	7.71
Difference	+.11
Broach April/May	293

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

—	London, April 21.
Silver Ready	26 3 0
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	26 1 0
	Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1927.

PROHIBITION IN PRACTICE.

The policy of Prohibition has remained too long in the air. Committees have been appointed to forecast the loss in revenue consequent on the prohibition of drink and to suggest other sources of increasing revenue. And yet, we are no nearer the goal in spite of the sympathetic utterances of Ministers and the oft-repeated resolutions of the Legislative Councils. Our newly-appointed Excise Minister has not still chosen even to publish the report of the Excise Committee though some of its portions have already been surreptitiously published by an Anglo-Indian paper. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari deserves, therefore, to be congratulated on not quietly relying on the assurances of the Excise Minister of Madras and on placing before him and the whole country a draft of a Bill straightway to inaugurate the era of Prohibition in his province; for we have no doubt that the Prohibition Bill published in the recent issue of "Young India" is the same as that which Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is said to have prepared to guide the Minister on the path of Prohibition. The Bill has been cleverly designed and ably drafted. As Government have always raised a hue and a cry over the loss of crores now derived from the drink revenue, Mr. Rajagopalachari has very properly based his Bill on the very practical principle of "introducing it (Prohibition) in certain selected areas in the said Presidency and utilising the experience gained therein to extend it to other areas thereof". The Bill would, therefore, "come into force in any local area to such extent and from such date as the local Government may, by notification, appoint in that behalf." Thus the Bill would still leave the good people of the Madras Presidency to the tender mercies of the Excise Minister who may set the reform at naught in actual practice. Still it will be welcomed throughout the country as a well-thought out attempt to take at least one step forward in the direction of Prohibition and to raise the whole matter from the abyss of theoretical doubts and difficulties to the plane of partial practice and concrete experiment. It is not necessary at this stage to go into the various provisions of the Bill which naturally exempts the use of alcoholic drinks for medicinal and industrial purposes. The public will, however, be interested in the provision to appoint an officer "to have control of the administration of the Prohibition Department in the Presidency". So the Excise Department would in course of time be finally substituted by the new Prohibition Department.

Mr. Rajagopalachari has addressed a categorical challenge to the Ministers of Madras and all the provinces of India, and placed them on the strictest of trials. They must either accept the Bill which only seeks to make a modest beginning in the direction of Prohibition or take their place in a line with the foreign bureaucrats who are interested in earning fat salaries out of the wages of sin. Let us hope the Ministers of Madras and Bombay at least, not to speak of the Central Provinces where a modest experiment on the lines suggested in the Bill has been promised by the Minister, will have the courage and the statesmanship to set an example to the other provinces by pledging their support to the substance of the Bill so ably drafted by one of the staunchest leaders of the Non-co-operation movement.

A SPIRITED REPLY.

In a letter to his brother, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose makes it abundantly clear why he declined the atrocious offer the Government of Bengal made to him of exiling himself voluntarily out of India until such time as they think fit. It is a spirited reply he gives to the Government of Bengal in stating the reasons which compel him to refuse the offer and it should prove an eye-opener to all those persons who at the Bengal Provincial Conference at Maju felt that it was necessary to go out of their way to impart to Mr. Bose the advice that he should accept the Government's conditions and secure release from detention. "I have," Mr. Bose says, in his reply "tried to anticipate the worse that may befall me, if I do not accept the offer of Government, but I have not been able to persuade myself that a permanent exile from the land of my birth would be better than a jail leading to the sepulchre. I do not quail before this cheerless prospect for I believe that the paths of glory lead but to the grave." Thus speaks a brave soul made to languish in prison without trial, to whose injury the Government of Bengal have added the insult of proposing to him that he should banish himself from his country to suit their convenience. Mr. Bose has refused to fall into the trap and with cheery optimism he is willing to face death in prison rather than yield on a point of principle. He has cleverly seen through the suggestion that he need be away only so long as the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act is in force. "The last conversation I had with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in October, 1926," Mr. Bose says, "was anything but re-assuring on this point, and I shall not be surprised if in 1929 serious attempts are made to put this Act of 1925 permanently on the Statute Book." Leaders of nationalist opinion in Bengal have an imperative duty to perform in this connection. Let them close up their ranks, let them forget their small personal piques and differences and unite to make it possible for the Bengal Legislative Council to throw out this measure and defeat the bureaucratic attempt to make it a permanent feature of the Statute Book. Nationalist opinion all over the country has a duty also in the matter. The Ordinance legislation is not a local matter affecting Bengal alone. It is a national insult, and Nationalist India must not cease to agitate for its repeal.

A HUSH-HUSH POLICY.

Mr. George Lansbury writing in his "Labour Weekly" remarks that the "Labour Party in the House of Commons has received a wire from thirty members of Parliament in India telling a ghastly story of shooting which took place in that country". The ghastly story refers to the notorious Kulkatti affray, and the "members of Parliament in India" Mr. Lansbury mentions are the members of the Bengal Legislative Council who headed by Sir Abdur Rahim sent a detailed message to the Labour Party in regard to the shooting. We reproduced in Tuesday's issue the article in "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" which asked the Labour members of Parliament to demand a thorough and prompt inquiry into the affair. In view of the fact that the Government of Bengal are unwilling to institute an open public inquiry "relating to the reckless disastrous thing"—to quote the appropriate language of Sir Abdur Rahim's telegram to the Labour Members—and in view of the fact that Lord Winterton attempted in the House of Commons to choke off further discussion on the subject by producing three telegrams from the Government of India as a sample of his willingness to supply available information, telegrams, which, however, carefully avoided mention of all relevant points, there ought to be a public demand in this country and in England for a prompt open inquiry in the affair. The one important point in regard to the shooting is how it was that 37 rounds of ammunition were fired when order was given to fire only one round and whether it was necessary to give such an order at all. We ask the Government of Bengal whether it is to their interest to refuse such an inquiry and help to deepen the impression in the Indian mind that officialdom considers Indian lives cheap.

THE BOMBAY SCOUT JAMBOOREE.

The appeal made by the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, Provincial Scout Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, published by us a few days ago, must have brought home to everyone interested in the boyhood of this country, the great importance of the Boy-Scout Movement, not merely as a unifying force, where, as the Provincial Commissioner says, all else is division, but also as a great power for building up true and efficient citizenship for New India. In making a similar appeal before the opening of the great International Jambooree at Wembley, in 1924, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout of the world, said: "It needs no great imagination to foresee vast international possibilities in the near future, as an outcome of this fast growing brotherhood. Critics are disposed to suggest that the League of Nations is still a legislative mechanism without a soul; but this growing spirit of personal friendship and wide-minded good-will among the future citizens of the nations, might not only give it that soul, but might prove a valuable insurance against international wars in the future". The Bombay Provincial Jambooree is, we take it, primarily a Brotherhood Camp, animated by a common purpose and common aspirations. It should now be the pleasant duty of every citizen in this great Presidency to ensure all success to such a vast undertaking, as has been taken up. The organisers of the movement have a colossal task in front of them. It is not easy to bring together, under a common discipline, a common programme of work and a common type of life, boys as varied as the Sindhis and the Karwaris.

The organisers of the Boy-Scout movement must make strenuous efforts to convince the public that it is non-political, non-sectarian, non-military, and non-class. Then alone will they find it easy to spread it right into the villages, and therefrom to the taluka centres, and through them on to the various districts, ultimately including the whole Presidency under a common banner. Only as a National movement, thoroughly Indianised in spirit as well as in form, will it make an appeal to the people. The Jambooree provides an excellent opportunity for the organisers to show that it is thoroughly national. We hope the whole Presidency will welcome it, for, we feel that, if we can bring together seven to ten thousand children in one spot, making them live in a common centre, the problem of national unity will be easier of solution.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS IN C. P.

The Central Provinces Village Panchayat Act when it was passed a few years ago constituted a definite advance upon similar legislation in other provinces in that the Panchayats were given some elementary judicial powers. That they have proved popular, particularly in Berar, is evident from the enthusiasm with which the idea of holding a Village Panchayats Conference at Daryapur, a small township without any railway connection, was welcomed by the agriculturist classes. Mr. Aney's contention in his presidential address to the Conference that the C. P. Government should compulsorily establish Panchayats in villages with a population of 500 is in the circumstances quite justified. Much of the spade work in the propaganda in the Central Provinces for making the Panchayats popular and explaining to the villagers their benefits has been undertaken at the instance of Dr. N. S. Paranjpye of Yeotmal who deserves credit and congratulation on the movement now taking such a good hold in his own province. It is a movement which deserves support all over India.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE TASK BEFORE THE A. I. C. C

(BY G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO, M. L. C.)

I.

The meeting of the All-India Congress Committee posted for the 5th of May promises to be very important in the history of India. There is an anxiety felt on all sides that that the present state of matters—which is preeminently barren of results—should end and should begin an enlivened march. However, there does not seem to be a clear conception of what we have immediately to do. There are still a large number of friends who pin their faith to non-cooperation as an immediate practical policy. Non-cooperation without the boycotts, non-cooperation without khaddar being the political war cry, is a process of very slow development and speaking broadly, a matter of the past. Only its master can revive it if he is convinced that conditions are ripe for it. Unfortunately, Mahatmaji is unwell, and may not take part in the meeting in Bombay. Even if he were well, it is impossible he could think of revival of non-cooperation as practical National Policy. I am sure, if he would have his way he would gladly obliterate all differences of political view points and ask that Khaddar be accepted as universal wear and that every politically minded individual, worth the name, do forthwith begin spinning as a live practical measure in his life. All parties in India have come to pass resolutions approving of Khaddar and Finance Members in Legislative Councils have begun to speak in a strain of 'no prejudice' for Khaddar and have naively commenced to demand handspun yarn in speeches. But yet, there is not enough heart in the country to subject all to Khaddar and spinning as national wear and national discipline—no matter even if there are sections of men who would not treat it as a political means of salvation. If the All-India Congress Committee or its great leaders could induce all other parties in this country to accept in life, not merely in word, Khaddar as the work of the whole nation, I would go so far as to beg of the Congress Committee to leave every member of the Congress to do what he chooses in other matters. But alas that day of such complete discipline for life appears too far off.

GREAT GIFT OF GANDHIJI.

There are some friends who fondly speak of Non-cooperation as a practical policy in the Legislative Councils. I do not for one moment agree that, at any time during the course of these years of reformed Councils, there has been pursued a practical policy of Non-cooperation in the Councils. It may be open to, say, a number of those who have taken part in Council work either directly under the Congress lead or under a different nomenclature but yet as a part of the Congress, that they had not extended to the Government that cooperation that they desired and had determinedly resisted where resistance was just and possible, but surely, they cannot say they have non-cooperated. The strongest form of protest possible under the Government of India Act has been all along exercised by the Congress sections of the Legislative Councils. And to that extent can the Congress members claim to have acted in the spirit of non-cooperation. The spirit of non-cooperation will never die in India till Swaraj is achieved. That is the great gift that Gandhiji has worked out for us but to say this, is not to say that we have actually carried on his political policy in the Councils. If, however, the All-India Congress Committee desires now to launch upon a policy of non-cooperation in the Councils there is no reason why the question should not be considered. But a practical policy of Non-cooperation within the Councils has never been postulated by Mahatma Gandhi. He, as the father of Non-cooperation movement never approved of entry into the Councils as a part of his own programme. To the extent to which the spirit of Non-cooperation has been present he has not stood in the way of others carrying on the work as best as they choose. And others have all along discussed means of non-cooperating within the Councils and have by a general process come to the position that is today existent in the Councils. So a fresh start in the direction of Non-cooperation in the Councils may be discussed, but I do not believe much purpose will be served because a great deal has so often been discussed.

THE GAUHATI RESOLUTION.

The Gauhati Resolution, in any case, must come up immediately for a great deal of comment and consideration and I am bound to deal with it here and now. It is a resolution of compromise. The Non-cooperation ideal was dragging certain mental dispositions in one direction; the feeling that without cooperation, in some measure, Council entry was a barren waste, was dragging certain mental dispositions in another direction; there were yet other mental dispositions which, while cooperating desired to lay great em-

(Continued on page 9.)

FUTURE OF SIND.

WHY IT SHOULD BE SEPARATED FROM BOMBAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The question of separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency has been on the anvil for the last twelve years. Its origin was due to the cold shoulder shown by the Bombay Government for the welfare and progress of the province of Sind. During the regime of the then Sir George Clarke in spite of repeated appeals, total indifference was shown by Bombay and the matter reached its climax during the Governorship of Lord Willingdon. Indians and Europeans combined raised a strong protest and demanded separation from the Bombay Presidency: the only difference between them being, some wanted Sind to be autonomous, others wanted Sind to be linked with Baluchistan and a third school of thought wanted it to go with the Punjab. Having realised the force of the opposition, the Government of Bombay gave assurance of better attention to the welfare of Sind in future. Sir George Lloyd, just then stepped in as Governor, and very shrewdly managed the business in such a way that the people of this province were to an extent pacified. From this it will be seen that this question has been all along receiving the attention of the people of this province from a purely efficient administrative point of view. The question has again now been raised by the people outside Sind, but, unfortunately; it has been given a communal colour.

Let us dismiss from our mind the communal advantages and disadvantages for the time being and consider the question as a whole in the interest of the province of Sind and for the greatest good of the greatest number.

The Mussalmans of India have made a condition precedent to a mixed electorate, that the North Western Frontier Provinces, and Baluchistan should be given reforms and Sind should be separated from Bombay. I cannot for a moment understand why our Hindu friends should object to N. W. Frontier Province being given reforms. When we are out to enjoy a certain privilege, we cannot deny the same thing to our brethren—no matter if they are in a majority. The principle, that because Mahomedans are in a majority in the N. W. F. Province and because the Afghanistan border is attached to it, the reforms should remain denied is bad in every respect. Remove the Afghan bogey from your mind and the fear of invasions of Afghans into our territory will be set at naught. I remember a couple of years ago a question was put to Maulana Mahomed Ali whether in the event of the Afghans invading India he would side with the Afghans or Indians; Maulana replied: (not exactly in these words) If the Afghans invaded India with the object of capturing India, he would fight for India. In my opinion on the question of equity, it is high time that the N.W. Frontier Province should be given reforms. I am positive had the Kohat incident not happened, Hindus would not have objected; but these things would happen at times—either at Kohat or Kashi—although much to our regret—but that should not impede the growth of the freedom of a province because it is populated mostly either by Mahomedans or Hindus. I regretted the decision last year in the Legislative Assembly on this issue, and I have heard many leaders saying the same thing.

Coming to the Baluchistan province, nearer our home, I would request those persons who object to giving the reforms to visit the capital town, Quetta. The whole atmosphere there is military like. No sooner does a third class passenger whosoever he is—get down the train at Quetta, than he is subjected to several cross-examinations. He is detained for a pretty long period at the station and asked to prove whether he has an acquaintance

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Indian States to the Fore.

Why are the Government of India so anxious to thrash out the question of Indian States by appointing a special committee of their Executive Councillors, as they are reported to have done, to discuss the question in consultation with representatives of the Indian Chamber of Princes? There has been renewed activity of late among Indian princes, who miss no occasion for advertising their claims with reference to any constitutional advance that may be recommended by the forthcoming Statutory Commission. We can appreciate the desire of the ruling princes to assure themselves of their position in the reformed constitution of India. But whatever their perfervid anxiety to hustle themselves into a position of vantage, why should Government give any countenance to them unless, of course, they desire deliberately to create a fresh obstacle in our progress towards Self-Government? It is also pertinent to ask if the subjects of the States have not a better claim than their autocratic heads to be represented through their accredited representatives in the impending informal conferences? But if Government choose deliberately to ignore all their just claims in their indecent hurry to placate the Indian princes, they will undoubtedly be convicted of entering into an unholy alliance with the latter for suppressing the common liberties of all the people of this land.

A Hard-Won Victory.

Mr. Sakharam Ganesh Pandit who has won his case in the Supreme Court, the highest judicial tribunal in America, and is now in the happy position of finding his naturalization rights being declared valid by the most superior judicial authority in that country, must be congratulated upon his hard-won victory. The Naturalization Department in America did their utmost to revoke the rights Mr. Pandit had secured in 1914 of being considered a citizen of the United States, and after a series of defeats and victories in the lower courts he now finds that the Department's efforts have been rendered useless and he has every chance of escaping further attention from them. But it is significant that the Supreme Court gave a verdict in favour of Mr. Pandit merely on the ground of "Res Judicata" and has not decided the question whether Hindus are "White persons." Indians in America will do well to agitate further in this matter and obtain support in enlightened circles whose influence weighs with the Legislature to see the fairness of conceding their claim.

A Warning.

Not a few of the Nationalist papers in the country certainly deserve the warning conveyed to them in the well-deserved snub Agnes Smedley gives them in a recent article in "The People."..Why should the Nationalist Press in India, she rightly asks, "accept British terms against China?" She has made a list of such terms appearing in some of the Nationalist papers, and mentions some of them. "Chinese rabble, Chinese mob, agitators, uniformed rabble (meaning the Cantonese army) evil passions of the Chinese." —"Surely" says Miss Smedley, "we should have had more sense than to permit such things to appear in the 'Nationalist' Press . . . You never see in an Anglo-Indian journal reference to a meeting of Anglo-Indians or Englishmen as a "rabble" or a 'mob' nor to the British Army as 'a uniformed rabble.'" The warning ought not to fall on deaf ears. India knows that the Chinese "rabble" means the Chinese "national forces" bravely attempting to win freedom for their country.

Prize of Delhi Scheme.

As a message from our Bharatpur correspondent indicates, the Maharajah of Bharatpur, interviewed by Mr. K. H. Vakil, Hon. Secretary of the Prize of Delhi Scheme, has cordially supported the Scheme. The main object of the Scheme is to enable Indian art and Indian artists to come into their own. The object is to be achieved by taking practical measures, through the establishment of a central institute in Delhi where selected art students may be provided with scholarships and facilities to prosecute post-graduates studies. The Scheme has been formulated by a non-official organisation and has received the support of Sir Leslie Wilson and his Government, Lord Lytton and some of the Indian States while the Government of India have embodied several of its features in their own proposals for the establishment of a central institute. The greatest patrons of Indian Art in the past were the Indian rulers and the success of the Prize of Delhi Scheme, will, to no small extent, depend on the support and encouragement it receives at the hands of Indian ruling princes. The young Maharajah of Bharatpur has in this respect set an example which deserves to be followed by his brother ruling princes throughout the country.

Suzuki Firm.

The statement issued to the Press the other day by the Manager of the Suzuki Company, we are glad to note, indicates that they are trying their best to restore confidence in the minds of their Indian creditors. The failure of the Company, the causes of which have not yet been fully explained, unfortunate as it is, is bound to have serious repercussion on the general credit of the various Japanese enterprises in this country. We trust the authorities of the firm will give due weight to this consideration and try to meet the demands of those Indian firms with whom they had dealings in this country as well as in Japan.

PILGRIMAGE TO "MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS."

PATEL TO STUDY PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

DISCUSSION ON INDIAN SITUATION.

PREMIER AND LORD BIRKENHEAD TO PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, April 21.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has arrived here for two months' study of the procedure in the House of Commons. He said, that he desired to model the Legislative Assembly on the lines of the House of Commons, and therefore, he would seek first-hand information and practical experience. The Speaker of the House of Commons had promised his cordial co-operation and had invited him to luncheon on Saturday. He intended regularly to attend the sittings of the House of Commons and likewise the Dail Eireann and Belfast Parliament, and, time permitting, the Belgian, Swiss and German Parliaments. President Patel added, he would be afforded an opportunity of discussing wit hMr. Baldwin and Lord Lord Birkenhead, the political situation in India but the dates had not yet been fixed.—Reuter.

NO RELEASE OF ABDUL RAS HID

PANDIT INDRA'S STATEMENT

MERELY A PLEA FOR MITIGATION.

DELHI, April 21.

Pandit Indra in a statement to the press says, his reply to Mr. Saklatwala's telegram urging him to appeal to the Viceroy for mercy against the death sentence passed on Abdul Rashid has raised a controversy. He received numerous letters, many couched in harsh words resenting the move. Most of his critics misunderstood him. He assures all Hindus, that he claims no special relation with Swamiji,, but as a Hindu he and others of his thought have every right to act according to their lights.

The proposed appeal does not aim at the release of Abdul Rashid, but as it was mentioned in Mr. Saklatwala's telegram, it will be an appeal against the death sentence passed on him. The main ground for this move is that Abdul Rashid was a mere tool in the hands certain persons who organised a conspiracy for the murder of Swamiji. The real culprits being others than Abdul Rashid, he (Indra) and others of his view are of opinion that the death sentence should not be passed on him and he should be allowed a chance to reform himself in jail. The appeal will also urge on the Viceroy to take the real culprits, who are yet at large, to task.—Free Press.

POSTPONEMENT OF REVENUE COLLECTIONS

BARODA DEWAN'S STATEMENT IN ASSEMBLY.

BARODA, April 21.

Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Dewan of Baroda presided to-day, for the first time over the second session of the State Legislative Assembly.

The Dewan addressing the Assembly, said his Highness the Maharaja had to leave for Europe under medical advice though he was loth to leave Baroda. He appealed to the members for co-operation especially in regard to the nation-building programme undertaken by Government. Referring to a question raised by the member on the remission in certain affected areas, the Dewan observed:—"The Government have explained in what parts of the State postponement of revenue collection have been sanctioned on account of seasonal conditions. These concessions have been allowed in all areas in which after a careful investigation they were found necessary and the Government trust that the relief thus afforded will enable the riots to ride over the present difficult season, and commence the now one under favourable conditions."

He drew special attention of the members to the scheme for the establishments of land mortgage banks prepared by a committee appointed by Government. He observed that the committee's proposals were far-reaching in their character and that the Government would be grateful to them for their considered views not only on the policy of the measure, but also on the particular form of organisation recommended for adoption.—Free Press.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF HINDU CHILDREN.

SENSATION IN DELHI,

DELHI, April 21.

Great sensation prevails in Delhi over the news of disappearance of half a dozen Hindu children. It is reported that daily two or three such cases are reported at the police station.—Free Press.

ADVANCE MYSORE

CHARKA IN STATE SCHOOLS.

OUTCOME OF CONVERSATION WITH MAHATMA

BANGALORE, April 21.

The Inspector-General of Education, Mysore State, had an interview with Gandhiji on the Nandi Hills last night.

The interview was in connection with the introduction of charka in State schools and Gandhiji informed the Inspector-General that Government could have the return of four annas per head per month from charka.

As an outcome of the conversation, charka would be introduced in primary schools managed by the State.—Free Press.

MR. SASTRI IN BANGALORE.

TO STAY WITH MAHATMA FOR 2 DAYS

MADRAS, April 20.

A Bangalore message says that the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri is expected to reach there this afternoon and will probably stay with Mr. Gandhi for two days.—A. P.

RT. HON. S. SASTRI'S APPOINTMENT

CHORUS OF SATISFACTION IN UNION PRESS

CALCUTTA, April 21.

A special cable to "The Statesman" from Durban states that the announcement that the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri has been appointed Agent to the Govnor-General in South Africa has been well received and with immense satisfaction in the Union and kindly references and editorials appears in all leading newspapers.—Free Press.

MAHATMA DOING WELL.

BANGALORE, April 21.

Gandhiji is doing well at the Nandi Hills.—Free Press.

PACHIAPPA'S COLLEGE TRUSTEES SUED.

FOR NOT ADMITTING PANCHAMAS FOR STUDY.

MADRAS, April 21.

A case has been filed in the High Court against the trustees of the Pachiappa's Institutions to direct them to throw open the educational institutions under them for the admission of the untouchable students. These institutions are maintained from the funds bequeathed by the late Pachiappa Mudariar, dubash to the East India Company in the 17th century. The funds were originally meant for religious education but later a scheme was framed under which educational institutions were established. These institutions admit all-caste. Hindu students except Panchamas, Muslims or Christians. However, European and Indian Christians have been appointed as Principals. The present suit is to direct the trustees to admit Panchamas or to amend the scheme.—Free Press.

PASSENGERS OF "RIVERINA" LANDED AT BEACH.

LODNON, April 20.

Sydney.—Passengers on board the "Riverina" menttoned in the message of 19th April were landed at beach. Disembarkation was impossible earlier owing to high seas.—Reuter's Special.

UNDERMINING CHINESE GOVERNMENT

PEKING AUTHORITIES' COUNTER-CHARGE.

NO COMPLIANCE WITH DEMANDS.

REPLY TO SOVIET NOTE OF PROTEST

LONDON, April 21.

Peking.—The Chinese Foreign Office has replied to Soviet Note of protest against Peking raid, stating that careful examination of the seized documents is still being carried on. Hence the Chinese Government has no way of complying with Soviet demands. Even a casual examination of the documents has disclosed much incriminating evidence, including correspondence with the object of undermining the authority of the Chinese Government The reply declares that the raid was carried out in the premises outside the Embassy proper. The police scrupulously refrained from entering the Embassy. It points out, that immunity enjoyed by diplomats does not give right to carry on illegal practices.—Reuter.

POWERS TAKE OVER SOVIET COMPOUND.

LONDON, April 21.

Peking.—Armed guards of the Protocol Powers took over the control of the western wall of the Soviet compound vacated by the Soviet Legation as a protest against the recent raid.—Reuter.

SYMPATHY WITH CHINESE NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

SOVIET CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, April 21.

Moscow.—All Russian Congress of the Soviets, at its closing session, unanimously passed a resolution urging the consolidation of friendly relations with the Foreign States. The resolution pointed out that peaceful activities of the Soviet met with great difficulties, in view of the growing hostility of certain Powers to the Soviet and trusted that Government would be ready to resist any new attempt to provoke Russia to war. It sympathised with the Chinese National Liberative Movement and approved Government's policy towards China which was based on recognition of China's full sovereignty and full renunciation by the Soviet of special privileges enjoyed by foreigners in China.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI SUPPORTS CHIANG KAI-SHEK

DEMAND FOR EXPULSION OF M. BORODIN.

LONDON, April 20.

Shanghai.—A mass meeting in the native city has passed a resolution supporting Chiang-Kai-shek's Nanking Government and demanding expulsion of all Communists and the arrest of M. Hsuchien, Minister of Justice, M. Tengyenta, Chief of the Political Bureau at Hankow, and the expulsion of M. Borodin.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST PRISONERS EXECUTED

LONDON, April 20.

Shanghai.—Six Communist prisoners, including a leader of the Seamen's Union, have been executed by the Nationalist Headquarters in the native city making a total of 100 agitators executed since the supporters of Chiang-Kai-shek attacked the Communists. Other prisoners are awaiting execution.—Reuter.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR CHINA

LONDON, April 20.

More troops embarked to-day at Southampton for China, including a General Hospital, Number Two Army Co-operation Suadron of the Air Force, two batteries of Field Artillery and the first entirely mechanical transport company the Army Service Corps, the last mentioned constituting a column of 51 six-wheeled motor lorries.—Reuter.

UNDERMINING SOVIET AUTHORITY

LONDON, April 20.

Moscow.—Official News Agency reports that the State Political Department has discovered a broken up Monarchist group, who are followers of the ex-Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch who is alleged to be mainly engaged in military espionage for certain foreign intelligence service. The group it is stated, is directed, by Koutepov, ex-General of the White Army and is living in Paris. The report refers to certain arrested persons, who are stated to have confirmed that the object of group is also to endevour to assist in the creation of an anti-Soviet Organisation in Russia.—Reuter.

MORE BANKS CLOSE DOORS.

JAPAN'S GLOOMY FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

POPULAR RAID ON DEPOSITS.

POSSIBILITY OF EMERGENCY MEASURES.

LONDON, April 21.

Tokyo.—The financial situation is becoming worse. Total advances by the Bank of Japan have reached over 1,000 million yen, some of which is without security. "Fifteenth" and Taisho Banks are suspending for three weeks. Other smaller banks are closing. Huge crowds are waiting at the various banks to draw out deposits and uneasiness is increasing. It is rumoured, that there is a possibility of emergency measures, similar to those introduced at the time of the earthquake.—Reuter.

TENSE ANXIETY PREVAILS.

RUN ON DEPOSITS.

LONDON, April 21.

Tokio. Tense anxiety prevails as regards the financial situation. Huge crowds have lined up outside various banks waiting to withdraw deposits. Two further banks namely Fifteenth Bank Jugoginko Limited one of the most influential banks in the country and Tasho Bank have closed and are suspending business for three weeks. The Directors of the Bank of Japan held emergency meeting this afternoon to consider practical means of stabilising the situation. Apprehension is felt lest emergency measures similar to those at time of 1923 earth quake become necessary. It is benamely Fifteenth Bank Jugoginko Limithind that Government has ordered the Bank of Japan to make emergency advances. It is understood that considerable advances have already been made without security while total of advances made hitherto have reached the immense sum of 1,062 million yen.

The Fifteenth Bank has capital of hundred million yen and deposits of over 380 million yen and over eighty branches throughout Japan. It is feared that suspension will have very serious effects. The confidence of the depositors in other banks has been severely shaken resulting in the general lowering of quotations on stock exchange. Taisho Bank has a capital of five millions and deposits of seven millions yen. Several smaller banks have also suspended business for three weeks. More important banks are suffering from severe runs since early this morning but hitherto have been paying out. Situation however is considered very serious.—Reuter's Special Service.

BANKERS' CONFERENCE BREAKS UP

LONDON, April 21.

Tokio.—An important conference of bankers held at the Premier's residence broke up without reaching any decision. Consequently the new government apparently must decide either to convoke a special session of the Diet for the purpose of passing legislation to enable the Bank of Japan to meet the requirements of the banks on which there is run or to resort to some other drastic expedient without delay or else proclaim moratorium. Tanaka in an interview said that Government's dipomatic policy would be "very moderate judiciously combining positive and negative policies". Admiral Okada, Minister for the Navy, declared he was in complete agreement with his predecessor regarding the forthcoming Armament Limitation Conference.—Reuter.

CHARKHA FOR SOUTH AFRICA?

Mr. C. F. Andrews cables from Durban to "The Statesman" on April 18:

In response to a personal invitation from the professors and students of the Dutch University at Stellenbosch I recently gave a lecture on "Mahatma Gandhi and his ideals." After the lecture many questions were asked about India and the possibility of home-spinning in African villages, thus keeping out Africans from the recognized evils of town life.

All this denotes a widening angle of vision. A religious revival, due originally to Andrew Murray, followed by the Rev. Donald Fraser has broken down the narrow Dutch Calvinism, introducing a warmth of hearth and a wider outlook of world problems, thus vitally transforming the older Afrikande view concerning Indians and natives derived from the Old Testament.

This religious revival is still going on, reproducing changes remarkably similar to those in Scotland during the last century. Since the Dutch settlers comprise the European majority this affects intimately the wider vision on the Indian question.—"The Statesman."

INCUBATION OF REFORMS.

SUB-COMMITTEE IN LABOUR.

CONSIDERATION OF POSITION OF INDIAN STATES.

PERSONNEL TO BE ANNOUNCED SOON?

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The Simla correspondent of "The Statesman" says, in view of the appointment of the Statutory Commission for the reconsideration of Reforms, a sub-committee consisting of Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Basil Blackett and the Law Member, Mr. S. R. Dass is reported to have been working over the position of Indian States and that it is to talk matters over informally with the representatives of the Indian Chamber of Princes.

It is believed the Government will soon announce the selection of the personnel.—Free Press.

If the British-Indian authorities have seriously undertaken spade work in connexion with the forthcoming Reforms inquiry, Indian States seem equally alive to needs of the moment, says the Simla correspondent of the "Madras Mail." They realise fully that if the first instalment of the Reforms Act left them directly unaffected (though the influence of British Indian institutions had their indirect effect on the character of their Governments) the next step may be of a different character and will have definitely to envisage India with a Federal constitution, assigning different functions to different units in the body politic.

A number of preliminary conversations have already taken place on the subject, between selected persons from various States, and it has been decided that Professor Rushbrook Williams, Foreign Minister in Patiala, and Colonel Haksar, Member of the Gwalior Council will proceed to London at an early date to feel the position there, hold conversations with the proper authorities, seek advice on the constitutional position and otherwise do their best to advance the point of view of the States and make sure that it receives a full hearing before the Statutory Commission comes out. While they will no doubt do useful work in London, their main work will still be in India to educate public opinion and organise a body of opinion in support of the position Indian States would wish to take up.

Spade work has already begun in the Home Department in connexion with the whole range of Government activities under the Reforms and Mr. Lewis from Behar and Orissa, has joined the Department has officer on special duty. Mr. Crerar, who will direct this spade, is expected to arrive at Simla on June 5.

MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOWS

100 PERSONS KILLED

25000 RENDERED HOMELESS

LONDON, April 20.

New York.—Unprecedented rainstorms caused Mississippi to overflow or break down the embankments in several places over all the way from St. Louis to New Orleans resulting in, temporarily, the rendering of 25,000 people homeless. An aggregate deathroll of a hundred, mostly Negroes, include fatalities in Illinois.—Reuter's Special.

MADE A MESS OF THINGS."

LT. DUFFIELD'S STATEMENTS

"C. O. WHO GAVE UP ALL IDEAS OF SOLDIERING"

LONDON, April 20.

Gibraltar.—Two remarkable statements by the accused was read out on the re-sumption of the Duffield case. The first stated: "I am perfectly sane, and know what I have done." The second said: "I am sorry for the extra work I was given, but they won't keep me here long as it is a civil charge. Since our arrival at Gibraltar the Commanding Officer had given up all ideas of soldiering. It is better that one man should die than the whole regiment should be ruined. I made a mess of things. I missed the first shot and hit him with the second which was meant for myself."—Reuter's Special.

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DEPLETION OF INDIA'S RESERVES.

MR. MADON ON LATEST DEFLATIONS

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR INTERVENTION

BOMBAY, April 21.

Ink has not dried on the statute book before the Government of India have by the latest deflations once again shown utter disregard for the spirit of their much vaunted currency legislation, said Mr. B. F. Madon to a representative of the Free Press who sought enlightenment as to the cause of uneasiness prevailing in Indian commercial circles by reason of the latest deflations. Is not the Government as the currency authority for the time being, asked the representative, justified in having recourse to deflations, if that be in the interests of stability of the legal ratio? The answer is, said Mr. Madon, that no situation has arisen justifying intervention by the currency authority with the normal trend of the market and when such a situation does arise, the legitimate course would be for Government to sell Reverse Councils,—much as Government may fight shy of it, because of its association in the public mind, with the disastrous effects of the attempt to prop up the rupee at 2 shillings,—but not to deflate which is only a veiled form of selling Reverse Councils and that when two crores of emergency currency are still outstanding bearing irrefutable testimony to the tightness of the money market.

TIME TO INTERVENE.

When the exchange market records a fall below 1 shilling, 5 3|4d. which is the lower gold point, and there is a demand on the Government for selling of exchange at 1s. 5 3|4d. as enjoined by law it would be time for the currency authority to intervene. But, while the exchange, although weak, is still above or at 1s. 5 3|4d. for Government to deflate at 1s. 6d. and contract currency to the extent of 5.33 crores what two crores of emergency currency are still outstanding is to show utter disregard of the spirit and letter of the recent currency legislation which is not of good augury for the future.

But this is what the Government of India have done. They have further depleted an already much depleted gold reserve. The Government have not only not waited for the lower gold point to be reached but they have forced out gold out of the country, thereby nullifying any prospect of India ever being able to have a gold standard. Not even a gold bullion standard would be practicable if the Government of India persevere in their policy of persistent depletion of India's gold reserves. Twelve months ago we had £22 millions of gold and £29 millions of gold securities. All the £29 millions of pounds have been practically gone.—Free Press.

DAMODAR CANAL CONSTRUCTION

A VAST IRRIGATION SCHEME

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The Bengal Government have decided to proceed with the construction of Damodar canal which, when completed, will irrigate an area of 1,96,000 in Burdwan and Hooghly districts.—Free Press.

RIVER GUMTI RISES

BANKS IN DANGER OF BEING WASHED AWAY

COMILLA, April 20.

In consequence of heavy rains and storms for the last few days, the river Gumti, which flows by Comilla town, is rising, and the banks are in danger of being washed away. More showers are anticipated.—A. P.

ROYAL ARTILLERY UNITS

ALTERATIONS IN NOMENCLATURES

LONDON, April 20.

The War Office announces that alterations in the nomenclature of certain Royal Artillery units will take effect from May 1.

British Pack Brigades and Pack Batteries will be designated Light Brigades and Indian Pack Brigades, and Pack Batteries will be designated Indian Mountain Brigades and Indian Mountain Batteries Pack Artillery. The Training Centre will be designated Mountain Artillery Training Centre. The Chitral Pack Artillery Section will be designated the Chitral Mountain Artillery Section. Approval has also been given to the renumbering of Indian Pack Batteries.—Reuter.

ARAB RAID ON CUSTOMS HOUSE.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS KILLED.

INCIDENT IN ISLAND OF HENJAM.

KARACHI, April 20.

The Persian Gulf correspondent of "The Daily Gazette" writes to that paper that a party of Arabs from the southern coast of the Island of Henjam raided the Persian Customs Post on the northern coast early in the forenoon of April 13th. The Arabs, who were, roughly, eighty strong, carried a weird assortment of weapons, including swords, spears, daggers and all sorts of fire arms, among the latter of which snipers and mauser pistols were prominent. They dragged out the Mudir (Collector of Customs) and killed him. The Persian postmaster was also attacked. Meanwhile, at the request of the British Political Officer at Henjam, the H.M.S. "Lupin" landed a small party to see that no injury was done to British subjects, but it does not appear that the Arabs contemplated any overt action against the Britishers, for the latter mixed freely with them and walked about the village unarmed and unmolested throughout the day.

After the attack on the Mudir, the Arabs proceeded to loot the customs shed, first dismantling and smashing the Persian flagstaff in front of the customs station. The goods lying in the Customs shed included certain naval canteen stores and a couple of British Government packages. These were left alone, and the Arabs particularly requested that they might be removed by the British authorities, so as to obviate the possibility of unfortunate mistakes.

Later, in the day, at about 1-30 p.m., the Commanding Officer of the H.M.S. "Lupin" (Captain Currey) came ashore and had a palaver with the Sheikh, the result of which was that the Arabs were persuaded to return all the goods they had looted from the Customs and to return to their settlement without doing further damage, protesting that the had absolutely no grouse with "the Daulat Ingleast."

At present, all is quiet. The "Lupin" landing party is still ashore on guard at the customs, presumably to prevent looting by local malcontents.

CAUSE OF THE RAID.

The facts of the situation and the events that preceded the raid as as follows:—

Persia claims sovereignty over the whole of the island of Henjam. The Arabs have a settlement on the southern coast of the island, while Persia maintains a customs post and post office on the northern side. The Arab settlement is known as "Old Henjam," and is closely allied to the neighbouring principally of Debai, which is some 80 miles from Henjam on the mainland of Arabia. The Arabs acknowledge no law but their own, and no allegiance but to their Sheikh, and they strongly resent any attempt on the part of Persia to interfere with their liberties. All imports into the island are suppose to enter through the recognised customs station on the northern cost, but most of the sugar and tea consumed even on the Persian side of Henjam is smuggled stuff.

This morning an armed motor "dhow" (a country-craft fitted with an auxiliary petrol-engine) belonging to the Persian Customs administration took forcible possession of an Arab craft that was making for "Old Henjam" which was alleged to carry contraband cargo. Two Arabs were taken prisoners and it is stated that a sum of Rs. 2,000 in silver was also captured by the Persians. Meanwhile, the Arabs from "Old Henjam" came into the Persian zone overland—it is only six miles from coast to coast and a few shots were exchanged between the dhow and the Arabs. The boat succeeded in escaping, and was last seen proceeding in the direction of Bandar Abbas.—A.P.

GOODS TRAIN DERAILS

7 PERSONS AND 38 HORSES KILLED

LONDON, April 20.

Toronto.—Seven persons were killed, today, by the derailment o a goods train 56 miles west of Hornepayne, Ontario, including three Englishmen, named Mr. Garnett, Mr. Bull and Captain Lidington. The last-named had employed the other two and was in charge of the wagons containing forty race-horses from England for purchasers at Winnipeg and Vancouver. 38 horses were killed when the wagons overturned.

Captain Lidington had served in the marines during wartime. He ran stud-farm at Thame in Oxfordshire with his father who was an ex-Major of Marines. He had built up an extensive trade in exporting horses to Canada. Bull was a trainer in a stud-farm and Mr. Enderse'ey was a stable-hand. Major Lidington was also a passenger in the train.—Reuter's Special.

EAST CHURCH TRAGEDY

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH

LONDON, April 20.

A verdict of accidental death was given in an inquest at East Church on the Flying Officer William Kelly, Pilot Officer John Dowdeswell, Flight Sergeant Alderton and Air Craftsman Daniels, victims of the crash mentioned yesterday. The machine was two-engined Vickers Virginia, which had just arrived from the Marston Aerodrome. The pilot Officer testified that the machine was taking off again when it struck the wing of a stationary aeroplane, possibly owing to an error of judgment.—Reuter's Special.

"BIDEE" MANUFACTURERS' GRIEVANCES.

"NO-LICENSE" CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING.

HEATED DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

The Municipal galleries and corridor were packed to their utmost capacity by the bidi shop keepers who came to hear the decision of the Municipal Corporation in regard to their representation for which a special meeting was held on Thursday afternoon. A heated discussion ensued on the proposition of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who moved to refer the matter to the Public Health Committee for report and in the meantime to stop the prosecution of the licensees. The Commissioner contended that it was in the interest of sanitation and health of the workers in the bidi shops that the legislation was enforced and that the ball of agitation was set rolling by the shop keepers with a view to exploit labour. The Corporation, however, passed the resolution with a large majority.

BIDI MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATION.

Representation above referred to was dated the 23rd March 1927, from Mr. Sakharam Gopal and others—Stating that when the amendment relating to the licensing of bidee manufacture was introduced in the Municipal Act, they were neither informed nor were they asked to set forth any objection they might have against the said amendment; that it would be impossible for him to rent larger premises for his shop unless he raises the price of the bidees which has already risen by 100 per cent. during the last 15 years; that besides there is a severe competition with foreign cigarettes, the sales of which have increased considerably, and that if the price of bidees were increased, the effect on their sales can well be imagined; and that the result would be that concerns, mostly foreign, which manufacture cigarettes and which have abundant resources at hand will be benefited at the expense of the poor people who eke out their living from cottage industry. Requesting that no license should be imposed on bidee shops, and that if it is at all decided to impose such a license, the rules and conditions thereunder should be so modified as not to cause them any unnecessary hardship, and expressing a hope that the Corporation will look into their hardships and give them justice.

COMMISSIONER'S LETTER.

The Commissioner in his letter said:—

"During these 3 years, prosecutions have been instituted off and on, but always have been withdrawn in order to give opportunities for further discussion. The licensees have clearly been aware of the facts for the last 3 years and have taken no steps to approach the Corporatios or to get the law amended.

It is possible that the regulations, which it is intended to impose, wil cause some increase in the price of bidis, but the present price according to the applicants is 24 per anna, and this fact is no justification whatever for the continuation of conditions of manufacture which are grossly insanitary.

The question of dual control is not one which can be raised by the Corporation.

The one definite point on which they object to the conditions of the license is that of the area, which it is proposed to allot for each worker, and the fact that it is not proposed to allow workers to occupy lofts. As a result of the various conferences, it has been agreed only to endeavour to insist on an area of 200 c. ft. per worker in the first instance, and the applicants are wrong in stating that the area insisted upon is 300 c. ft. It may be noted that in accordance with Section 379A (5) of the Municipal Act, the minimum area is laid down at 300 c. ft. in such cases. All the shops have been examined and from the application of 200 c. ft. standard, it has been ascertained that the reduction in the numbers employed will not be excessive. It is suggested that no statistics of the existence of Tuberculosis among bidi makers are in existence. This is not the case. A certain number of statistics are available and show the incidence to be high, though it is probably not in excess of that prevailing in connection with other trades where sweating is common, such as tailoring. But that there is an urgent need for action is better evidenced by an unofficial agency operating in the interests of the workers themselves than by any statistics, and in this connection, I forward herewith for the information of the Corporation a copy of letter, dated 15th April 1925, from the Central Labour Board, signed by Mr. Jhabwala, the Secretary, Mr. Ginwala being Vice-President. I can only say that their case has been gone into with the utmsot patience during the past 3 years and innumerable conferences have been held with them, and that it is imperative in the interests of the workers to insist without any further delay on the application to their premises of the proposed restrictions as to air space. I have however issued instructions to the staff that in cases where the conditions are in any way exceptional and premises are particularly well ventilated, they should not insist on a rigid adherence to the minimum of 200 c. ft. per worker."

MR. JAMNADAS' MOTION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved: That the representation of the country tobacco licensees be referred to the Public Health Committee in consultation with the Commissioner and report what changes are necessary in the existing law to remove the dual control of the licensees and otherwise to make the administration of law less irksome than at present. That the Corporation are of opinion that in the meantime the prosecution of licensees be stopped.

Mr. Mehta said the House were not at cross purposes with the Municipal Executive and he assured the Commissioner that the House were one with him. He urged the Municipal Executive and the House to dismiss from their minds that the Act 4 of 1857 which regulated the tobacco trade was a sacrosant as the whole trouble was due to its misconception. The Act was passed for the collection of duty on tobacco in Bombay and so far as the Act remained, he thought, that the grievance would also remain. He therefore suggested to amend the law which compelled the licensee to live on the premises where bidis were manufactured and could not go out of Bombay to ply his trade without special permission or move in the city from one place to other without special permission of the authorities. Mr. Mehta asked if there was any other Act which controlled and regulated the movements of a citizen? Even a criminal, a conviet, or a detenu was not subjected to such restrictions and he urged the House to see that the legislation which restricted the liberty of the bidi manufacturers did not exist. The licensees, he said, would be glad if the women were allowed to make bidis in their own houses, which could not be done without amending the law, and the insanitary condition would be removed automatically.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee:—It should have been moved in the Legislative Assembly. (Laughter).

MANUFACTURE AT HOME.

Mr. S. L. Salim seconded the proposition and said that the bidi turners, who were 90 per cent. women should be allowed to do their work at home. If was done, he said, the question of health would be solved. He objected to the clause of 200 cubic feet for each worker.

MR. DALVI'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi opposed the motion in the interest of the sanitation of the city. There were 20,000 women bidee turners, who were admittedly suffering in health owing to the insanitary conditions under which they worked and if the matter was sent to the Government for amendment of the legislation which would take some years, he feared, the evil would continue in the meantime.

PROTEST AGAINST DUAL CONTROL

Mr. E. R. Heerjeebhdin supported the motion. He condemned the dual control over the bidee trade and suggested that the work of inspection should be left to the Government.

Dr. S. P. Mehta opposed the motion in the interest of the health of the city.

DR. MISTRY'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Public Health Committee for report.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded the amendment and expressed his regret that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta did not take the opportunity which he had in the Assembly to amend the Act. He reminded the Corporation, however, that they had passed the legislation in the interest of the health of the city and the municipal executive had to do their duty in accordance with the legislation. If they postponed prosecution he warned the House that they would stultify their own legislation.

..Mr. Balubhai T. Desai further supported the proposition and urged the Corporation to stay their hands from prosecution.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Municipal Commissioner said 200 cubic feet standard could not be reduced as it was the minimum. He contended that the agitation was solely of the shop keepers who wanted to continue sweating of labour. He quoted figures of E. Ward and said in one shop there were 39 workers where there ought to be 17, viz: 22 workers more instead of only 17. Again, in September, 1924 there were 335 bidee makers' shops in E. Ward out of which 266 were not over crowded and were qualified for Municipal License. Only 69 fell short of the Municipal requirements. In some cases the overcrowding was trivial, viz. by one or two.

RATIO OVER BIDEE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in reply said in the last session of the Assembly he was more interested in 1|2d. ratio question than any other matter. He was also not sure whether the Act 4 of 1857 was a question for the provincial legislature or the Assembly to amend. He however appealed to the House to support his proposition.

..Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's proposition was carried by 32 votes against 21.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

"OUTRAGE WHICH EXCELS AMRITSAR."

PONABALIA SHOOTING ECHO.

MAJOR GRAHAM POLE SPEAKS.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

In reply to a cable sent to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the Labour Party by Sir Abdur Rahim on Ponabalia shooting, Mr. Charles Barns on behalf of the British Committee on Indian Affairs writes that the question was raised by the Labour members in Parliament and strongly commented upon in "Lansbury's Labour Weekly". Major Graham Pole writing in the Weekly under the caption "Thirty-one Dead and Dying" described the happening as "an outrage which excels that of Amritsar in its wantonness".—Free Press.

Mr. Charles Barns, on behalf of Major D. Graham Pole, has written a letter to Sir Abdur Rahim, offering the deepest sympathy of the British Committee on Indian Affairs to the Moslems of Bengal in the tragic loss that they have suffered as a result of police firing at Kulkati, in the district of Barisal, on March 2. The letter adds that everything will be done that is within the power of the Committee, to urge a full and frank enquiry into the whole affair.

This is in reply to a cable message sent by Sir Abdur Rahim to the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Commander Kenworthy, and the Secretary of State for India, pointing out that as the Bengal Government was not willing to institute an open enquiry, immediate action by the British people and Parliament was needed. Mr. Barns encloses a copy of "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" which contains an article by Major Graham Pole on the incident, in which the author puts the case for an open enquiry. The article is headed "Thirty-one Dead and Dying", and Major Graham Pole begins his description of what happened with the words an outrage has taken place which excels that of Amritsar in its wantonness."—A. P.

(Major Graham Pole's article was reproduced in "The Chronicle" of 19th instant —Editor "B. C.")

REDUCTION IN FARES

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS' DECISION

SEQUEL TO DROP IN REVENUE

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The annual report of the Calcutta Tramways for the last year, records a big drop in the revenue which amounted to £1,32,723 as against £2,19,044 the previous year. The decrease is attributed to the communal disturbances in the city and competition from the buses.

A decision has been reached by the directors to reduce the Tramway fares.—Free Press.

RID HINDUISM OF UNESSENTIALS.

SIR H. S. GOUR'S SPEECH AT HINDU ORPHANAGE.

NAGPUR, April 21.

At the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Hindu Orphanage at Nagpur, Sir Hari Singh Gour pointed out that orphans in all countries were under the care of the State, and in view of the organisation of life on communal lines in some spheres in the country, it was the duty of the Hindus to take care of their own orphans. It was necessary to reform Hindu religion by knocking out of it all its unessential excresences. The three disintegrating forces that were undermining the popularity of Hinduism were caste, untouchability and social barriers, which must all go.—A. P.

DR MOONJE EXPLAINS

SWARAJ MEANS CIVIL LIBERTY FOR ALL.

AWAY WITH COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

CALCUTTA, April 20.

"I wish there was no quarrel between Hindus and Muslims. I wish Hindus surrendered their legitimate rights. I wish Muslims were more national and more generous towards the legitimate rights of Hindus. I wish quarrel was avoided that way, but now that the differences is there, now that the quarrel has begun, I for one cannot advise Hindus to give up their legitimate rights for the fear of Muslim lathi or Bureaucratic rifles. The claim of Hindus is perfectly legitimate and they should maintain the struggle to the end without being needlessly offensive". So said Dr. Moonje addressing a public meeting at the Albert Hall to-night.

NOT SECTARIAN, BUT NATIONAL.

Compared with the Muslim and Anglo-Indian communalism Hindus, Dr. Moonje regretted, were the most disintegrated, though numerically strong. Until there was unity among the various sects Hindus could not hope to stand against a highly organised society like that of Muslims or Anglo-Indians. Proceeding, Dr. Moonje said if India were to have a national Government, it would neither be Hindu, Muslim nor Christian Raj. It would be the Government of the people and for the good of the people and the laws of the realm that would be made would be for the good of all irrespective of caste, colour or creed. There should be full freedom and opportunities for all to grow according to their own culture and religion and social system.

NO BULLYING PLEASE.

As regards the Shudhi movement, Dr. Moonje maintained that Hindus were doing nothing more than what Muslims themselves have done and were doing and there was no reason why Muslims should be annoyed with Hindus. If Muslims thought they could bully Hindus to submission, they were mistaken. Hindus had been thoroughly roused and they could not be frightened to leave the path of Hindu Sangathan Shudhi and removal of untouchability. .....

UNITY MUST BE UNCONDITIONAL.

Referring to the question of Hindu-Muslim unity, Dr. Moonje said it was good for both communities and as such neither party was required to pay any price for the attainment of that unity which was essential for India's political advancement. Why should there be any condition precedent to consummation of such unity? Ten years ago believing in good faith of Muslims, the Hindus yielded to what was nown as the Lucknow Pact but "to our cost we now find that instead of Hindu-Muslim unity, the whole of India is now divided into many water tight compartments between Hindus and Muslims from the village panchayat up to the legislatures. After this experience the Hindus are now determined to set their face against any proposal of communal representation They are now bent upon insisting on what will contribute to the growth of nationalism, assuring fair and just treatment to all minor communities".—Free Press.

HORRIFYING BANDIT OUTRAGE

PASSENGERS SLAUGHTERED AND BURNT

LONDON, April 20.

Mexico City.—One of the worst bandit outrages in Mexico's stormy history occurred to-day at Limun (Jalisco) when it is believed hundred and seventy train pasengers and escort of seventeen soldiers were slaughtered or burnt to death. After derailing the engine and butchering the escort the outlaws locked passengers in coaches which were then soaked with petrol and kerosene and set fire to. They shot victims as they attempted to escape from blazing wreck. The entire train, it is reported, has been destroyed and it is not known if any pasengers has survived.—Reuter.

DETAILS OF RACE

LONDON, April 20.

At Epsom the weather was glorious and going was good. A large number of spectators included Prince Henry, Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles. Embargo jumped away followed by Frack Bare, Mars Sixth and Autocrat. Rounding the Tattenham Corner, Embargo was three lengths clear from Frank Bare, Gifted, Mars Sixth, First Magic and Banstar, and continuing to hold the lead won easily. First Magic was fourth and Frank Bare fifth.

The winner's time was two minutes, five seconds. Blackmoon was scratched at 10 last evening—Reuter's Special.

TURN FOR THE BETTER

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC ON THE WANE.

DHARWAR IMMUNE FROM ATTACKS.

BELGAUM, April 21.

The cholera epidemic in the Karnatak has taken a definite turn for the better this week. In the southern registration division, there were, for the week ending the 17th instant, 1,417 attacks and 621 deaths, in all, compared with 1,735 attacks and 739 deaths is the preceding week. All the four districts of the division report a lesser number of attacks and deaths, which shows that the epidemic is well on the wane. Conditions in Belgaum district have eased to a certain extent, though conditions in Khanapur and Athni talukas are not satisfactory. In Dharwar District, Dharwar, Naragund and Navalgund talukas are practically cleared but Gadag Taluka shows no improvement nor does Hubli. Conditions in Ron Taluka are also unsatisfactory. In Bijapur district as a whole, there is improvement. Badami continues to be the most affected area. Conditions in Bilgi, Bagewadi, and Bijapur talukas remain practically the same, but Bagalkot taluka shows an increase over last week's figures. In Kanara, only three talukas are slightly affected and the rest of the district is entirely free. Conditions in the towns of Belgaum, Gadag, Hubli, Bijapur, and Bagalkot continue to be satisfactory. Dharwar may well be said to be free, as there were neither attacks nor deaths for weeks past in that town.—A.P.

PANIC IN BARISAL.

21 HOUSES BURNT DOWN.

BARISAL, April 21.

Twentyone houses in different parts of the town were burnt in the early hours of this morning as if in a concerted action. Rags soaked in petrol were discovered to have made the mischief. Simultaneously three huge buildings in the town were set fire to and the number of houses burnt has created a panic in the place.

LAW OF ADOPTION

IMPORTANT PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENT.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

A special cable to "The Statesman" says the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave a decision affecting the law of adoption.

A Hindu, who possessed ancestral lands adopted a son. The boy's natural father consented to the adoption and to his son's rights being affected by the will made by the adoptive father. The Judicial Committee held the boy was not bound by the father's deed of consent and that the will limiting the rights he would have had he been a natural son of the adoptive father was of no effect.

The appeal which was allowed was from the High Court of Madras and the parties were Krishnamurti Ayyer, a minor, appellant and another—Free Press.

DUTCH MONOPLANE'S RECORD.

LONDON, April 21.

Marseilles.—The single-engine Dutch monoplane piloted by Beckman left Rotterdam at 10-14 in the morning and arrived here at 4-53 in the afternoon with three passengers for the Indian mail. It covered 740 miles in a single stage at an average speed of 110 miles per hour.—Reuter.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

(Continued from page 6.)

phasis on the most unsatisfactory nature of the Reforms by visible signs of grave protest Amidst all this psychology the resolution was framed with an enunciation of a policy of determined resistance to the bureaucracy, on which almost everyone agreed. In pursuance of that determined resistance a further enunciation was made that it should extend to all activity, Governmental or other, which would impede the nation's progress towards Swaraj. As means of carrying out this policy the sub-clauses were added as particularising certain directions of action. So far as my remembrance goes, even amongst these particularisations originally, "opposition to the formation of Ministries by other parties" was not there. It was introduced and accepted at a late stage in a spirit of compromise. It is, therefore, to be expected that there must be differences of interpretation. It is not open to anyone—except probably to the A.I.C.C. as a revising authority—to say that his is the authority to interpret. As long as we desire fairly combined action—and that is what everyone of us is yearning for today—it is essential that we should accept, for the time being, as satisfactory reasonable interpretation of the resolution by majorities entrusted with the discharge of executive duties by the Congress within the Legislatures. It is in that spirit that I have carefully examined the reason of the side especially of my party in the Council. It is quite possible—to speak in terms of Legislative work—to impede the nation's progress towards Swaraj and to strengthen the bureaucracy by defeating one Ministry and installing another which you are sure you are not likely either to prevent formation of or to defeat after formation. As to whether local circumstances are or are not sufficient to warrant such a conclusion is a matter purely of local facts and inferences therefrom, of which the members acting together are probably the best judges. The formation of Ministries and groups by other parties is not merely a subjective matter concerning only the members of the Congress. It has more an aspect outside the sphere of the mental disposition of the Congress members and, if practical politics should be the aim of the Congress parties, they are bound to weigh situations coolly and act. It is no good to ask them to stick to the letter of a part of the law.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

There is a move, I see, in certain quarters that Provinces should have liberty to do as they like in carrying out the Gauhati Resolution. I am afraid that this will not lead us very far. We have Dyarchy already in the Congress Organisation. The actual Executives are in the Councils in regard to this matter. They are controlled by another Executive—the Congress Committee—existing outside. In this again there is room for very divided responsibility. The Madras Legislative Council, for instance, consists of members responsible to four Provincial Congress Committee—the Andhra, the Tamil, the Karnataka and the Kerala All these bodies have never held a common session and I do not know if they can ever hold a common session for effective business. Moreover, it is possible that they hold views very different from one another. So, if Provincial freedom has to be thought of, it must be freedom to the Provincial Congress Parties in the Councils. I am not sure if this would be a very safe course to adopt until such time as the Congress passes a resolution which leaves no room for doubt.

If I were asked to advise the All-India Congress Committee I would, without hesitation, exercise its inherent ultimate powers and remodel the Gauhati Resolution as best it suits the present circumstances after careful consideration. If for any reason, the All-India Congress Committee should feel incompetent to go into the question in this matter I am afraid a special Congress would become necessary to give clear lead to the country.

If the A.I.C.C. is prepared to bear the responsibility of remodelling the resolution a large number of questions would arise. I would recommend that all of them be faced and decided. If I were asked I would say that the Congress cannot and should not, for the present, think of totally withdrawing from the Council programme except it be that all parties in the country are agreed upon an extensive political education based on the great National Discipline of Khaddar. The Councils are a permanent political institutions in the hands of the bureaucracy and that institution must always be under the careful watch of Congressmen except when you are actually engaged in a war with the Government and you withdraw men from there to be put into the battle-field. If Congress must have connection with the Councils, how has the Gauhati Resolution about Councils to be remodelled? I would suggest that it be made simpler. The aim of the Gauhati Resolution is perfectly sound determined opposition to all activity, Governmental or other, that impedes our march towards Swaraj is perfectly right and to that extent the resolution must stand. I conceive that non-acceptance of office is a necessary condition precedent to a standing opposition of this nature. As long as there is an irremovable and irresponsible Executive occupying the treasury benches and as long as, at every turn, the bureaucracy is making it plain to us that it will not yield an inch of ground to the popular voice, it is idle to talk of acceptance of office and willing—which as matters stand means 'abject' cooperation with the bureaucracy. I claim that even Constitutionalists, who have worked the present system of Government and have found it badly wanting, would be wrong if they did not join the Congress immediately and help to stiffen the opposition to the highest that is allowed under the Government of India Act until such time as, at least, their own ideals of Reform are achieved.

I maintain that non-acceptance of office is a condition absolutely within the power of the Congressmen without reference to the action or programme of any other body. It is a thoroughly subjective item and there can arise no condition under which it may have to be departed from. I, therefore, strongly advocate the retention of non-acceptance of office as a condition precedent to entry into Councils until such time as the Congress does deem that the Government has made sufficient response to the demand of the country.

I would not clog Congressmen in the Councils with any more conditions. I should leave them entirely free, within the Councils, to carry on the nation's work as best as they choose. I would cut off all other parts of the Gauhati Resolution.

If we but remember that a man like the late Mr. Gokhale would accept neither a title nor an office in all his life, it is possible to picture to ourselves, the potentialities of the Gauhati Resolution simplified in the manner I have suggested

There are other proposals now before the country such as the National Convention with which I propose to deal in subsequent articles. I have my own ideas which shall also form parts of discussion on the present situation.

(To be continued.)

FUTURE OF SIND

(Continued from page 6.)

at Quetta who would identify him. If so well and good, otherwise he has to report himself regularly at a Police station or the Police would be after him. I ask any self-respecting person whether he would allow such a thing to be tolerated for a single moment. Yet this is to-day in existence in Baluchistan and I say it is a thousand pities that we are out to deny the right to others which would remove such a humiliating state of things. I may incidentally state that for passengers travelling by second and first class and sometimes by inter these restrictions do not apply.

Now coming to our own home, the opposition is on the ground that because Mahomedans form the majority and because they are mostly uneducated it is suicidal to make Sind autonomous.

Let us first discuss the matter from the point of an efficient administration. At present our headquarters is one thousand miles away from the capital town of Sind. There is no province in India which is governed from such a great distance from the headquarters and for this reason over half a century ago Sind was allowed to administer her judicial functions independently and with additional powers vested in the Commissioner-in-Sind. To-day we may not have have much to complain of the Bombay Government about the administration of Sind, but the fact remains that the Commissioner in Sind holds 3 extraordinary powers enjoyed by the Governor-in-Council which no Divisional Commissioner in any province has. The Sind Provincial Conference has been agitating for years to have these extraordinary powers withdrawn; but the Bombay Government will not do so, because they consider rightly from their angle of vision that the administration could not be conducted efficiently owing to the distance of the province from the headquarters, if these extraordinary powers are withdrawn.

Again the commerce of Sind and particularly of Karachi has suffered immensely due to the amalgamation. Bombay and Karachi being nearer each other—and Karachi being still nearer to England—both these ports are considered as rival ports and every effort has been made in the past to impede the progress of our province by several methods both by the people and the Government of Bombay. If we were independent of Bombay, we could have secured the direct English Mail Service twenty years ago, with the result that our relations, connections and commerce with internal parts of the country would have materially increased. And to-day though Karachi is 48 hours nearer London than Bombay, we are denied the direct mail service; simply because Bombay would not like it, for the loss she has to sustain in trade and otherwise.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. SIDHVA.

Karachi.

(To Be Continued).

KATHIAWAD WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Photo by Mehta.

Office-bearers of the Kathiawar Women's Educational Conference, held at Rajkot during the Easter holidays. Seated, left to right: Yuvarani Saheba of Gondal, President; Mrs. Mangalagouri Shroff, President Reception Committee. Standing: Shrimati Vidyalaxmi Trivedi and Miss Premlila Mehta, B.A., B.Sc., Secretaries.

REORGANISATION OF MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

APPRECIATION OF DR. ZIYAUDDIN'S WORK

ALIGARH, April 21.

The enquiry Committee consisting of Hafi Hidayat Hosain, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. Mahomed Yakub, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly and Mr. Obaidar Rahman Khan M.L.C., and others appointed by the Executive Council of the Muslim University to inquire into the present working of the institution, and to make recommendations, has just presented its report. The Committee considered the report of Sheikh Abdulla's Committee, together with the observations of the pro-Vice-Chancellor.

MAINTENANCE OF DISCIPLINE.

It expresses its satisfaction at the reforms already carried through Dr. Ziauddin, the pro-Vice-Chancellor. A system of fines has been suggested for action against junior students who are absent from lectures, and in extreme cases, expulsion is proposed. Detailed recommendations have been made to ensure the proportion of the staff to pupils, which is at present seventeen per teacher while, proportion of day scholars is 21 per cent. The division of the University into two halls or Colleges has been proposed in order to secure the better organisation of the boarding house system.

TEMPORARY HOSTELS ABOLISHED.

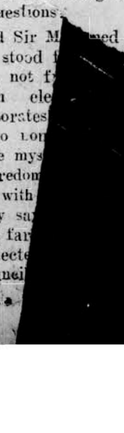
The Committee approved the action of the pro-vice-Chancellor and the provost, Mr. Dickenson, in abolishing the temporary hostels located in hired bungalows. The supervision of the teaching work is to be entrusted to the Department of Studies. The names of students who have not attended fifty per cent. of the lectures, it is suggested should not even be considered by the Condonement Committee. A system of terminal examinations has been recommended. The Committee has also recommended an inquiry into the intermediate college system and the question of its remodelling. The report ends with an appreciation of the work already done by the pro-vice-Chancellor.—A. P.

SEARCH FOR UNITY.

SIR M. HABIBULLAH'S REVELATION.

The Hon. Sir Md. Habibulla, Member of the Viceroy's Council at an entertainment given in his honour in Calcutta on Saturday by the South India Club, whose members are all non-Moslems, made a revelation which has an interesting bearing on the communal questions.

"I am sure", said Sir M[illegible]ed "you will recollect that I stood [illegible]on to the Madras Council, not f[illegible] of the Mahommedan cle[illegible] from a general electorates [illegible] three Brahmans, two Lon[illegible] one European beside mys[illegible] candidates. The predom[illegible] voters honoured me with [illegible] I think I can safely sa[illegible] the elections held so far[illegible] case of a Moslem electe[illegible] electorate to the counci[illegible] secret herein?"



"The secret is this," he continued. "I flatter myself that I have been endowed by the Almighty with a temperament and an outlook which refuses to believe in differences and which ever seeks the common points, so that I am able to claim that I am a Moslem of Moslems, that I am a Hindu of Hindus, and above all, an Indian of Indians. I have sought the common points; I have always discovered the common points because my optimism is unbounded and my energy in this respect at least is restless."—"The Statesman."

A. I. C. C. TO MEET.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEMBERS.

MADRAS, April 21.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee announces that the meeting of the Working Committee will be held in Bombay on May 5.

Members of the All-India Congress Committee who desire boarding and lodging arrangements in connection with the above meeting are requested to communicate their requirements in good time to the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay.—Free Press.

IRRIGATION IN C. P.

SUITABLE BILL TO BE INTRODUCED

NAGPUR, April 21.

The Government resolution on the administration report of the irrigation department has been issued. After reviewing the progress of irrigation in the province, the resolution states it is different to justify the construction of the new works in Chattisgar unless and until the cultivators in the said area are prepared to pay reasonable rates for irrigation and use the works already existing. It is not reasonable to extend the area and draw funds from the areas which do not and cannot be benefitted from irrigation and are so backward that cultivators are unable and unwilling to make use of it.

The irrigation bill was not presented to the Council as it was considered undesirable to place further proposals before that body. The Standing Committee has made useful changes in the bill and before long it will be presented to the Council after it is completed.—Free Press.

MADRAS CORPORATORS WALK OUT

FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS EXPOSED

MADRAS, April 20.

After a debate lasting for three hours, the Madras Corporation adopted the resolution moved by Mr. S. Satyamurti to accept the Corporation Committee's recommendation to investigate into the alleged defalfacations in timber transactions in the Corporation, to the extent of Rs. 30,000, in 1925.

Members declared that negligence and lack of supervision of officers of the Revenue Department were solely, responsible for the alleged defalcations.

The Committee's recommendations, among other things, are that the Corporation should revise the bye-laws and that the timber assessors should be dimissed from services

One member said:—"We are gambling with public money and not only the rat but also the bandicoot also should be punished." He wanted all officers of the Corporation to be punished and the case to go over to the police."

When Mr. Satyamurti's motion was put, the Justicites walked out of the Corporation Hall.—Free Press.

EDITOR FINED

GUILTY OF EXCITING CLASS HATRED

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Mr. Tyson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day disposed of a case in which Mr. Naresh Chunder Roy Chowdhury, Editor and Printer of the vernacular paper "Hindu Sangha," was charged under Section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code. It was alleged that the accused, in an article entitled "Matter for Reflection," expressed sentiments likely to excite class-hatred. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default three months' simple imprisonment.—A.P.

EGYPTIAN CABINET CRISIS

ADLY MINISTRY TO CARRY ON TEMPORARILY

LONDON, April 20.

Cairo.—It is understood that Zaghlul Pasha's health does not permit him at present to deal with the political situation arising out of the resignation of the Cabinet and the Adly Ministry has agreed temporarily to carry on the office for administrative purposes only.—Reuter.

NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIPS

ON WASHINGTON EACE TREATY AUTHORITY.

LONDON, April 20.

Rubgy.—Battleship "Nelson" which has been under construction for the over four [illegible] has been completed by the firm of [illegible]strong and will leave Tyne on Friday [illegible]ortsmouth. "Nelson" and the sister "Rodney" which is being built at [illegible]head are the two battleships which Britain was authorised to construct the Washington Treaty of Naval [illegible]tion and are the heaviest and most fully armed fighting vessels in the [illegible] The armament consists of fifty-[illegible]ns including nine sixteen inch guns [illegible]e vessels have a displacement of [illegible]ve thousand tons.—B. O. W.

SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

AN APPEAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Several prominent citizens of Bombay have undertaken to commemorate the Tercentenary of the birth of Shivaji, the great founder of the Marathi Empire. The celebration will take place during the first ten days of May next. I am the President of the Executive Committee appointed for the purpose of attending to the affairs of this celebration, and I hereby respectfully approach you with a request which I hope you will graciously grant, viz., to grace the Bombay festivities with your presence, and to help the same with your sympathy and pecuniary assistance.

The Committee feel sure that you will share our sentiment that in our present attempts at national regeneration if there is one historical figure more than another whose memory and example can inspire us, it is that of Shivaji Maharaja, who three centuries ago organised and combined the scattered elements in the country in a common effort of regeneration and freedom.

Without entering into any controversy with reference to the correct date of Shivaji's birth, we have decided to celebrate the event on the long accepted date, which this year falls on Tuesday, the 3rd of May. The celebration will include a comprehensive programme and separate Executive Committees have been appointed to carry out the various items of the programme, an important feature of which will be the publication of a volume of about 500 pages, dealing with important phases of Shivaji's life and times. The publication has been undertaken under the supervision of Mr. G. S. Sardesai, the well-known author of the "RIYASATS" whose knowledge of Maratha History is accurate and profound. Contributions have been invited for the purpose from well-known authors in Hindu, Marathi Gujarathi and English, and it is hoped that the commemoration volume will be worthy of the occasion. The Committee will also publish from time to time in the press for general information the progress of their activities, and we venture to invite your attention to this.

Bombay is a cosmopolitan city, and if it can give the lead to the intended commemoration and unite in that endeavour, the various committees in this city, it will be an effort worthy of the whole-hearted support of all who share India's aspiration after progress and freedom. The successful prosecution of the several interesting items included in the programme will mainly depend upon the amount of financial help which the effort secures. May we therefore venture to earnestly appeal to you to make a liberal contribution towards the expenses of the celebration in order that we may be able to make it worthy of the great personality in whose honour it is intended to be held?—Yours, etc.—

M. R. JAYAKAR

President of the Executive Committee.

The following are some of the donations which have been promised or received and others are expected:—

Mr. N. A. Desai	Rs. 501.
Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla	Rs. 250.
Mr. S. G. Velinkar	Rs. 250
Mr. V. S. Apte	Rs. 250.
Dr. A. L. Nair	Rs. 200.
Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar	Rs. 200.
Mr. P. D. Vaidya	Rs. 250.
Mr. V. K. Dongre	Rs. 101.
Khandk Bros. & Sons	Rs. 150.
Mr. L. R. Tairsee	Rs. 101.
Mr. B. S. Sukthankar	Rs. 101.
Mr. N. V. Mandlik	Rs. 101.

Donations or subscriptions should be paid only to the Treasurers viz:

K. A. Padhye, B.A., LL.B., Vakil,

P. G. Sahasrabudde, Municipal Corporator,

Seth Narayanlal Bansilal.

or against receipt signed by them. No other persons have been authorised to receive the amounts for and on behalf of the Shivaji Tercentenary Celebrations Committee.

It is hoped that every citizen of Bombay will join the celebrations and help to make them a great success.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 21.

The weather has been dry except for local rain in Assam and a few thunder-storm in Tenasserim.

Chief amounts are: Victoria Point, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar half an inch each, Gauhati three-quarters, and Silchar five.

Forecast: Dry weather generally.—A.P.

PRINCE OF LUNAVADA DEAD.

SANTRAMBUR, April 21.

Prince Bhamarlalji Shri Lalsinhji, grandson of His Highness the Maharaja of Lunavada, died here last night. The deceased was heir apparent to Lunavada Gadi and was married only last year to the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Sant State.

Major C. S. Tute, Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, laid the foundation stone of a mosque in the G.C. Factory quarters at Jubbulpore on Wednesday.—Free Press.

Mr. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, Editor of "Pratap" of Cawnpore will preside over the fifth session of the Benares District Political Conference to be held on April 24th and 25th inst., at Chhaberpur.—Free Press.

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CO-OPERATION IN RATNAGIRI

NECESSITY OF CHEEP CREDIT

MR. DEVDHAR'S APPEAL

The Ratnagiri District 3rd Co-operative Conference met on the 16th inst at the Rajapur High School Hall under the presidency of Mr. G. K. Devadhar. It was attended by a large number of representatives of the Co-operative Societies from most of the Talukas of the district and the gentry o the town. Rao Saheb Parulekar, and Mr. B. R. Nanal, M.L.C., and President of the Dt. Local Board, Ratnagiri, together with other Co-operators from Ratnagiri specially attended the session.

SLOW PROGRESS.

The President in his address while dwelling on the importance of the movement stated that this district like the famine stricken districts of the Presidency presented peculiar problems which required special treatment. He quoted figures relating to co-operative societies in the district comparing them with the population of the district and the number of villages therein, and said that in his opinion the progress was very slow though he was not prepared to criticise the slowness o the growth owing to peculiar difficulties that are set in the path of co-operators. In his address he laid special emphasis on the moral development and social advancement through the co-operative movement though he asked clearly to recognise the importance on the economic side, notwithstanding the peculiar economic difficulties in their way. Mr. Devadhar suggested that there is a very large scope for the expansion of the movement along non-credit lines; so also he pointed out how the urban population could be benefited by starting co-operative institutions to meet their peculiar demands. He, therefore, suggested that, though money was comparatively cheap, the credit of the agriculturist could still be developed. Societies for the purchase of agricultural requisites as also for the sale of agricultural produce, in his owinion, would tend to improve the resources of the agriculturists; and if proper credit facilities were made available such expansion could be easily achieved. He advocated the formation of credit societies for the benefit of urban population with limited liability as also Urban Banks to enable small traders to secure the necessary financial accomodation. He also further advocated, in spite of the smallness of the number of co-operative societies, the formation of a Central Bank for the district to attract available local capital at cheap rates which would possibly result into cheaper credit. Such a formation, in his opinion, would secure and facilitate the [illegible] development of co-operative work and supply more effective machinery for supervision of the existing societies as also their improvement.

ECONOMIC SURVEYS.

Having regard to the peculiar nature of the problems he suggested the utility of economic surveys and in his opinion such work should be undertaken by the people of the district with the help of the district branch of the Institute. In conclusion he exhorted the people to take into account the success the movement has achieved not only in various leading countries of the world and also in the provinces of India, but also some of the districts of this presidency particularly, and to prepare a programme for the development of co-operation in the district that needed achieve all these objects he advocated vigorous and sustained propaganda and the training of members. He, therefore, appealed to the intelligent classes of the people of the district to strengthen the branch of the Institute which has been in existence, but which was dormant for several years.

The Conference then resolved itself into a subjects committee. The president asked the representatives of various societies to place the peculiar problems or suggestions before the committee to be placed before the Conference in the shape of resolutions. This closed the business of the first day.

In the morning of the second day (17-4-27) the annual general meeting of the members of the district branch of the Institute came first., As requested by the President, Mr. Nanal, who was leaving for Ratnagiri for some urgent business, made a speech in the course of which he expressed great sympathy with the movement and exhorted the people to take more intelligent and sustained interest in the spread of the movement in this district and promised every assistance in that behalf in his capacity as the President of the District Local Board. The audit memo of the branch was then discussed and all the defects mentioned therein were noted. The budget for the next year was discussed and passed; the programme of work for the curent year was approved and a new meanaging committee with fresh blood was formed.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Confe[illegible]resumed its work and passed [illegible]ul resolutions. One of [illegible]gested the usefulness of [illegible]ry school teachers for [illegible]ges. Another recom- [illegible] be arranged for stu- [illegible]g class as also for [illegible]andards in primary [illegible]rinciples of co- [illegible]third resolution [illegible] proposal of carrying [illegible]n three broad divi- [illegible]ich have their pecu- [illegible]er resolution tabu- [illegible]eties and suggested the Branch of the Institute or the Provincial Co-operative Institute be requested to move in the matter of their removal. Another resolution advocated the removal of the rigid rule of charging 12 1/2 per cent interest to members if they could secure locally the necessary capital for its finance and recommended that the socities should be free to charge 9 1/2 per cent. Another resolution requested Government to deal with the Konkan districts, and especially Ratnagiri district, with the same leniency which is generally shown to famine stricken districts, and appealed to Government to make it possible to get long term loans for land improvement at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. In this connection it was suggested that though the Government had already set aside for such purpose a sum of nearly 2 lakhs of rupees and placed for utilization on the recommendations of Konkan Divisional Board, the agriculturists had not come forward to avail themselves of this amount owing to heavy rate of interest charged. Another resolution suggested the introduction of the system of normal credit in the administration of the societies' work. By another resolution the Conference appealed to the District Local Board for a grant to the local branch of the Institute for co-operative propaganda work and also for the training of primary teachers and co-operative secretaries. By another resolution the Conference clearly stated the need for separate full time workers in each of the taluka of the district for organization and supervision for which it recommended that Government be approached to place at the disposal of the Institute contributions to enable that body to appoint such full time workers in the place of Hon. Organisers and workers of that class.

The proceedings came to a close, after Mr. Deodhar was thanked. Mr. Deodhar expressed satisfaction for the assurance of help that Messrs. Parulekar and Nanal gave him.

SLAVERY IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

SAMPLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

(BY S. H. JHABVALA.)

The Bombay Municipality claims to be the first of its kind in the whole country of India, but, unfortunately, much is left unknown to the people of the city, for, this capitalist institution is absolutely regardless of the interests of the poor working classes who have put in the best of their loyal and faithful service under it and who are used as mere slaves, or, in many cases, as brutes.

In Foras Road there is a Municipal workshop where about 60 persons have been dismissed only on the ground that the Corporation ordered retrenchment. In reality the Municipality gets work done on contract system only because it brings in a little more saving at the expense of the blood of poor workers and these 60 persons who are thrown on the streets without employment, have put in several years of service. When I approached the Commissioner, he regretted that the Corporation had ordered this reduction.

Secondly, at Worli there is an Asphalt department, where 45 coolies and 12 fitters and drivers are engaged, under the open burning sun on the Worli ground where there is continual bad smell of the collected dirt of the City. Mere tin sheds 7' by 7' only 24 in number have been erected to accommodate these wretched souls in the midst of heaps of dirt and dust. 24 sheds for 45 families each consisting of on an average four human souls. There is only one tap of water in the open ground available from which water is supplied and is allowed only for a particular period of the day.

Thirdly, there is no latrine, no bath-room, no drain, no sewage, for these people who have been working for the betterment of the drainage and sewage of the town. Fourthly, each coolv is paid Re. 1 per day, the hours of the day being twelve, with only half an hour's intermission. These men are styled as temporary even though they have put in service extending over several years and are denied all rights of permanent workers. The strange fact is that though they are styled as temporary, still they are enlisted as permanent under the Provident Fund Rules. Promotions have been refused for the last five years and any one who approaches the Superintendent of the Road Department is calmly told that necessary action would be taken which has never been taken and will be taken on Dooma day. At first there were 90 men and 8 hours' day, now the number of hours has been increased and the number of men decreased. If the Municipality is going to add to its coffers by starving these wretched souls and killing their wives and children, crores with the Municipality as annually budgetted, are nothing but outright swindling. When, under this kind of self-government, the poor workers cannot get even Sunday as holiday and when holidays are given their wages are cut, certainly it is not self-government, but it is brown bureaucracy against which protests should be made. Again in the Pumping station quarters there are no lights, no "mori," and if the workmen in these remote quarters of the city complain they become marked men. Since the starting of the workers' Union, annoyance is inflicted upon these poor workers by exchange of duty suh as fireman becoming oilman, oilman doing the duty of machineman and so forth with corresponding reduction in wages. The Municipality ought to see that its own executive fully permits to the voiceless, poor workers full rights for their human salvation and all the complaints legitimately put before the Corporation ought to get a sympathetic ear, and ought to have a thorough investigation by a regular committee of enquiry.

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DUTY ON HIDES AND SKINS

STRONG PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

CONDEMNATION OF GOVT'S RATIO POLICY

The tenth annual general meeting of the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association was held at Madras lately with Mr. M. Jamal Mahamad Saheb in the chair. He was re-elected President of the Association. While moving the adoption of the annual report, he made a speech, in which he welcomed the formation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, whose second session this year will be held at Madras. He expressed satisfaction that his association had also desided to join this new organisation.

RATIO QUESTION.

Speaking about the Government's decision to legalise exchange at 18d. he said. "One of the very important question in which our Association was keenly interested and in which the whole country was deeply and vitally concerned is the exchange ratio. The Government wanted to fix the ratio at 1/6, but the Indian Public opinion was decidedly for 1/4 or for no fixing of the exchange at all now.

Undoubtedly the higher rate seriously and adversely affects the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests of the country. No wonder therefore that the usuad balance of trade in favour of India is rapidly diminishing seriously as a perusal of the foreign trade statistics as a perusal of the foreign trade statistics of the country for 1926/27 clearly shows. This diminishing of the balance of trade in our favour means a serious injury to our capacity to import gold and other treasures to meet the present Indian social and other needs. The contraction of foreign money flowing into our country will also affect India's capacity to put new money in the starting of new and the developing of old industries. In these ways the higher rate is gradually, but surely sapping India's economic strength and vitality."

We are all agreed that the country should have gold currency at the earliest opportunity. But one incidental result of the Government's wasting of our gold reserve for supporting the higher rate and of the damaging of our favourable balance of trade by means of the higher ratio will be the postponing of the day when we will be able to have the much needed gold currency.

It is very regrettable that the Government of the Country should have been so passionately persistent in forcing this injurious ratio upon this country whose interests they ought to protect before anything else. It is equally unfortunate that the Legislative Assembly should have by its vote supported such a measure. But a correct analysis of the Assembly's voting will be found to give answer to two distinct questions. The first question is, what is the rate wanted by the country? This question has been decisively answered by the great majority of the people's elected representatives voting for 16 pence in spite of the Government's tremendous efforts and pressure. The other question is whether the country will have what she requires. This has unfortunately been answered in the negative by the narrow majority of votes cast on the side of 18 pence, which majority was mainly composed of the votes of the Official and nominated-members. Thus, though the way with the Legislative Assembly constituted as it is at present.

EXPORT DUTY ON RAW HIDES AND SKINS.

Another important subject dealt with by the Association is the export duty on raw hides and skins. We have been urging all along that the original export duty of 15 per cent ought to be maintained in the interests of the tanning industry and of the country as a whole. Before the war the foreigners, especially the Germans and Americans were exploiting our raw resources in hides and skins and freely carrying away our raw materials much to the injury of the indigenous tanning industry. After the war, an export duty of 15 per cent was ed to protect the said industry and importance of which was clearly seen ng the war. But soon after the imion of the duty the world-wide deion set in and the utility of the re could not naturally been hen. Along with that, the foreign s who were interested in carrying f our raw materials to the benefit own industries engineered and an agitation against the duty would of course ordinarily curb exploitation of our raw resourfortunately come Indian comagents in the North who were only interested in selling raw skins to the foreigners fell the said injurious agitation Indian industry. The pity the Government themselves were o see through these things, and influenced by the said agitation, extremely unwarranted step of he duty from 15 to 5 per cent in

s connection, I have to express ere gratitude and thankfulness of dustry to Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyen- Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. T. am S. Srinivasa Iyengar Syed uza Saib, R. K. Shanmukam Chetty others who very ably fought for the ustry in the Assembly and also to se who voted with them appreciating e necessity of the duty to this important ndustry of the country.

Here, I have to refer to a Calcutta message published in the papers of the 11th instant regarding certain representations to the Governmnt about losses experienced by the raw tude exporters and regarding a boycott of our hides by the Germans. In the first place, if there be any losses, as is alleged, in spite of the growing figures of the export of raw hides, it is not due to the export duty but to the depression in the Indian tanning industry and to the present lack of demand. The boycott affair may perhaps be a fabrication. Or it may only be a temporary lull due to some ordinary cause which is usual in any trade and as such may pass off soon. Even if it were a boycott. I am sure the Germans will not desist from their operations for any length of time, for they want Indian hides and they cannot do without them. Even if they don't buy at all, our country will not be the worse for it. For us trides will be buried, but will go out of the country in the tanned state instead, thus being a means of so much more employment to our countrymen.

Northern Indian Hide traders are unfortunately almost all of them engaged in simply exporting raw hides to the benefit of the foreign industries and are not therefore in touch with Indian tanning industry which is concentrated in the South. Therefore, they are not able to know, or don't trouble themselves to know, both the sides, and yield easily to the machinations of the foreign exploiter without appreciating which way lie their own true and lasting interests and those of the country. That is why we find certain Indians as mouthpiece of the interested foreign agitator.

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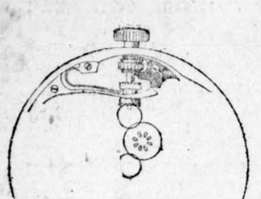

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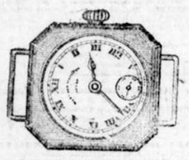

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Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.